PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 34,677.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-29 P.M. 1909. | | | | |
| 27th Mar. | ARABIA | 7969 | ..... | ... |
| † 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | ... |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7963 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11009 |
| 24th " | MOORA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 1st May | GALLIETTE | 7920 | MONGOLIA | 9606 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7856 | ..... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ... |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 5th June | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 12th " | FALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6272 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6810 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | MOOLTAN | 9051 |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

**HEAVY BAGGAGE** must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

**Tenders** leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.**

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

**INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER**
**At Special Rates.**

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
| PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA | Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. |
| BERTHS | Carefully selected. |
| HANDBOOK | With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CIRCULAR NOTES | Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

**ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.**

### ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

| Steamers Bombay to Karachi. | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Direct ..... | 440 | 704 | 352 | 528 | 220 | 396 |
| Port Said ..... | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 242 | 528 |
| Marseilles Genoa or Naples ..... | 578 | 926 | 426 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| Liverpool ..... | 906 | 990 | 847 | 726 | 462 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles connecting via Marseilles or Naples ..... | 682 | *1135 | 570 | *920 | 462 | 979 |
| Bristol ..... | 44 | ,, | 40 | ... | 22 | ... |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 725, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Calcutta ... | ... | ... | Mch. 29 | ..... |
| C. City of London ... | ... | ... | Apr. 6 | ..... |
| C. City of Manchester. | ... | Mch. 28 | ..... | Apl. 3 |
| C. City of Karachi ... | ... | Apl. 29 | May 12 | Apl. 21 |
| A. Trafford Hall ... | ... | May 26 | ..... | ..... |
| C. City of Glasgow ... | ... | ..... | ..... | June 9 |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

**FOR KARACHI.**

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. Route—via. about |
|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 3,171 | Mon 29th Mar, | 11 a.m. P D & Co |
| DUMRA | 1,685 | Thur 25th Mar. | 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 3,171 | Fri. 26th Mar. | 6 a.m. † (direct) |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

**FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).**

S. S. GOALPARA, 2,147 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Veraval Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

**FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)**

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,685 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Kevrid, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

**FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.**

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,095 tons, sailing on or about 27th Mar.

**FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).**

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

23rd March, 1909.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

**TO MARSEILLES.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,386 | Guiconnet | 15th Apr. 1909. |
| DUMBEA | 6,685 | Boyer | 13th May ,, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Baratge | 10th June ,, |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 8th July ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Bertilon | 5th Aug. ,, |
| NERA | 6,528 | X | 2nd Sept. ,, |

**INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.**

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana at Reduced Fares.

**TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Baratge | 26th Mar. 1909. |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 23rd Apl. 1909. |

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | 8124 | A. Tait | 27th March, 1909. |
| CICASSIA | 5716 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 14th April, 1909 |
| SCINDIA | 8108 | Wm. Kelso | 29th April, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 13th May, 1909. |
| HYDRIA | 6368 | A. Haig | 26th May, 1909. |

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ... ... ... ... | 385 |
| Bombay to Portsaid ... ... ... ... | 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles ... ... ... | 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... | 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent ... ... ... ... | 653 |
| Bombay to New York ... ... ... | 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... | 1033 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experien ced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SOMALI | 2,700 | Greiwe | 18th March |
| * PRAESIDENT | 5,300 | Muhlauer | 9th April |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1908.

**Light, Digestible Loaves**

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

**'PAISLEY FLOUR'**

the SURE Raising Powder to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6
First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## SHIPPING.

### AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Bedenich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| FRAGA | 4,008 | G. Gillhuber | 15th Apr 1909 |
| KOERNER | 6,423 | A. Forsell | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,599 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Bedenich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | 4,326 | G. Balcich | Early April. |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,900 | B. Bednarz | 27th Apr. 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,868 | B. Dobol | 29th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE wanting to TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | 5999 | G. Bergoglian | 26th Mar. 1909. |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Season House 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

**DIRECTORS:**

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Maksanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Haerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rejah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs 250 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ... | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital ... | ,, 14,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | ,, 1,30,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANAOK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 15,560,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anking-Hsien | Lanyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Moukden (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | New York | |
| Kenghsien | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Rojojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint-Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GRANT ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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**DEPARTMENTS.**

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WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

**MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.**

# ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

**MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,**
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

**BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL**
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

**BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE**
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

**BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS**
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

**BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER**
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

**BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT**
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

# DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
# GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of digestion, and chases away vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. There is no sufferer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other causes, with and this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprecedented trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired infirmity that enables and misery, life it is truly [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sores, Rheumatism, Chancres, &c., in Kidney Affections, whatever across the loins, Gleety or other Deposits, Diseases, and Disorders of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

DR DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, &c. A Blessing; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, it is unequalled. 1s.6d. and 3s. 9d. per Box.

DR DE ROOS' FELIX AND SPECIFICA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these virulent and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days' use is necessary to [illegible] Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears a British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and cautioned against imposition by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DISEASES OF THE [illegible] and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the most common [illegible] nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and constipated habits only. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Advertisers, 14 Regent Street, Holborn, London, W.C., or wholesale of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines

TREAGHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ... | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ... | £ 650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden, |
| Madras, | Chittagong; | Steamer Point-Aden |
| Karachi, | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa |
| Bahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar, | Kandy. | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager*

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ... | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ... | £1,525,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Calcutta. | Kuala Lumpur. | Shanghai. |
| Colombo. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Kandy. | Soerabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Semarang. | Kobe. |
| Rangoon. | Manila. | New York. |
| Thaipeng (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GENIS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ... | $ 14,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ... | $ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Circular Notes, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### "APENTA" R.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

## INSURANCES.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 68 8 | 36 8 | 30 7 | 64 8 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 3 | 68 8 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 68 13 | 43 13 | 36 8 | 65 10 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 69 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 12 | 50 5 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 69 15 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 70 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 58 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

### THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907....£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

**ACBROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM**

This is a coinage for decision to which disease may many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply neglect on a weak-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

**ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 6 P. M.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

**NOTICE.**

THE OFFICE of the AGENCY of NATAL DIRECT LINE STEAMERS has been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—

INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING,
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

**NOTICE.**

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned and the CENTRAL PROVINCES PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED, have been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—

INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

R. A. WILLIS.

**NOTICE.**

THE OFFICES of our INDIAN AGENCY have been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—

INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING,
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LTD.,
Cigarette Specialists,
9, New Bond Street, London W.

**INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Store Depôt, Wadi Bandar, Mazgaon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 25th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. DOBBYNSON,
Sub-Asst. Supdt. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.**

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 1[illegible] DISINFECTANTS, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. The quantities shown below to be supplied on or before the dates fixed :—

[illegible]tal Powder, 300 Bags, containing 1 cwt. each net.
[illegible]tal Fluid, 45 Drums, containing 10 gallons each.
Sulphur Rolls, 7 1-2 cwts.

1st Supply to be completed by the 15th May 1909.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd | do. | do. | 15th Augt. 1909. |
| 3rd | do. | do. | 15th Nov. 1909. |
| 4th | do. | do. | 15th Feb. 1910. |

II. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. one at the office of the Municipal Storekeeper, Chinchpokli.

III. A deposit of Rs. 850 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

IV. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

V. Samples of Disinfectants supplied by the contractors may be taken from the supplies delivered by the Contractors and sent for examination to the Municipal Analyst at the expense of the Contractors.

VI. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

VII. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, etc., stipulated in the Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACHY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Central Stores Office,
Chinchpokli, 18th March, 1909.

## AUCTION SALE OF
### VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSES IN SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.

Situated within British limits, in the most attractive localities, at Secunderabad, Deccan, belonging to the Estate of the late C. A. BATTENBURG, Esq., under instructions from the Executors.

MESSRS. SHAIK OOMER & Co., Public Auctioneers, Secunderabad, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909 (3rd Khurshadh, 1318 F), and following days, commencing at 8 A. M. on each day.

1. A HOUSE and large compound, Municipal No. 57, situated in St. Mary's Road, suitable for business premises or residence. Near Station, in a commanding position.

2. A DOUBLE STORIED BUNGALOW, "THE CASTLE," Municipal No. 58, situated in St. Mary's Road, in large compound, pukka built, four bedrooms, bath and dressing-rooms, reception rooms, billiard room, pantry, portico, and several verandahs, stabling and coachhouses and servants' quarters.

3. A well-built commodious BUNGALOW and large compound, Municipal No. 59, in St. Mary's Road, next Baptist Mission.

4. A desirable BUNGALOW, in extensive grounds, Municipal No. 60, at Sebastian Road, next to R. C. Mission School. Excellent artesian well.

5. A large BUNGALOW, situated in most central part of Secunderabad, opposite the Clock Tower, viz., No. 75, Oxford Street, also a newly-built cottage in same compound in extensive grounds, outhouses, stabling and servants' quarters. An excellent site for business premises or for large family residence.

6. An attractive BUNGALOW, very commodious, in large compound, opposite Parade Ground, No. 150, 11 Sapper Lines, always occupied by a Senior Military Officer, good stabling, outhouses, well, etc.

7. A HOUSE, situated on Main Road in Turner Street, No. 6253, in regular tenancy.

8. A HOUSE situated on Main Road in Turner Street, No. 6258, with small piece of ground attached, in regular tenancy.

9. A DOUBLE-STORIED HOUSE, No. 6350, Kumergudu, Candaswamy St., on Main Road, well suited for combined shop and house, in regular tenancy.

Title Deeds can be inspected at Office of Mr. W. A. N. BATTENBURG, Barrister-at-Law, Oxford Street, Secunderabad. Property open to inspection by 2 days' notice.

With one exception, the above Houses are all situated in a quarter of Secunderabad occupied by Civilian Tenants and are practically always tenanted.

The demand for houses in Secunderabad and District is increasing daily and will be greater on the final transference of the 9th Division Head Quarters to Secunderabad, which has been ordered. Conditions of Sale on application from the AUCTIONEERS or from the office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

## JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 639

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

**THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LD.**
ધી નીવ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909, at 2-30 P. M. (B. T.) to confirm the Resolutions, duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 18th day of March, 1909, and already circulated amongst the shareholders.

By the Order of the Board,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
*i. e.*, MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the shareholders, of the above Company, will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3 Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, of Bombay, WEDNESDAY the 7th April 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) to confirm the Resolutions duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of March, 1909, and already circulated amongst the shareholders.

By the Order of the Board,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
*i.e.*, MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 22nd March, 1909.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી મધરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 7th day of April, 1909, at 3 P. M. (B. T.) to confirm the Resolutions duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th day of March, 1909 and already circulated amongst the shareholders.

By the Order of the Board,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
*i. e.* MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22ND March, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their FIRST ORDINARY MEETING, to be held in the month of May, 1909, or on such day thereafter, as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line in respect of each of the following streets, namely the public street known as Love Lane, a portion of Matarpakhady Road and Ghorapdeo Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets, showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation, or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said Office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
*Municipal Commissioner*
for the City of Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,
in aid of the
CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 24th and 25th.

Open from 5-30 to 7-30 P. M.

The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play a selection of music.

Opened again at 8-30 P. M.

AT 9 P.M. GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Wilds of Jujubland; Arrival of British Expeditionary Force ; Royal Navy, Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteer Detachments; Bivouac; Defence of Camp Enemy's Snipers; Alarm; Detachments fall in; Attack on British Force by the savage tribes of Jujubland led by their famous Chief, Umslopogas and Slopkiaco; Signals for help; Enemy presses the attack; Relief heard in the distance; arrival of Relief party of the Gloucestershire Regiment ; Advance of Detachments and rout of the enemy.

MASSED MILITARY BANDS TATTOO
GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME for 24TH MARCH.

Part Song ..."Hail! Smiling Morn" .....Spofforth.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song .....Beauty's Eyes" .....Tosti.
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Violin Obligato—Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
Trio ....."The Flower Greeting" .....Aerschman.
Miss CLARA PROCTER, Miss QUENNIE DIXON, Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
Song .....Vainka's Song" .....Whishaw.
Miss F. BENJAMIN.
Violin Solo..."Le Rouet" .....Papini.
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
Song....."Il Bacio" .....Arditi.
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
Part Song ..."To June" .....Greser.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song....."On the Banks of Allan Water," Old English.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
Song....."Uirvana" .....Adams.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Duet ....."When true love" .....German.
Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Quartette ..."The Three Chafers" .....
Messrs. THOMAS FAULKNER, MEDLEY and WAITE.

Admission to the Fete Re. 1 includes a free ride on
SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
Kindly lent by Saley Mahomed Dharamsi, Esq., J. P.

Children and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

Programmes of the Concert, price 8 annas each, which will admit to the Concert tent, may be obtained from

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
When we will show, amongst the many new films,
A UNIQUE ONE ENTITLED
With a Travelling Menagerie
THROUGH DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.
This film was taken by kind permission of Mr. E.H. BOSTOCK, Proprietor, and by courtesy of Mr. H.B. BIRKETT, Manager, of Messrs. Bostock & Wombwell's Royal No. 1 Menagerie.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (B. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, WELL[illegible]
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "UNCALLED" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz. Instructions for cleaning on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2,339 tons, Captain J. R. Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain A. W. Wooster, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, one cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain J R Ross, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer Torrington 3,619 tons, Captain G Thornburn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W Moxon arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2,932 tons, Captain D Robst, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New Port, with a cargo of coal.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain B. W. Snow arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Allardice, Mr. C. W. Bell, Mr. H. O. Lampuran, Mr. Adamji Miss Ingleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ker, Mr. Harper, Mr. D. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Milne, Capt. Oldharm, Miss Ranson, Mr. R. G. McGowan, Mr. H. Rhodes, Miss Hunter, Mr. W. H. Hoops, Mr. N. D. Gotts, Mrs. Jocuyln, and 3 others.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain W Bishop will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Qolobaria 3,436 tons Captain G Goss sailed yesterday for Asyab in ballast.

THE steamer Strathfillan, 2,816 tons, Captain J. Mckerdy, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,785 tons, Captain J. R. Rae sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Antwerp &c., with a general cargo.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
H I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
H I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack ..R I Marine
H I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Hancock R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 22.

Askehall.....2762 Fell .....The Captain
Aporima.....3684 Ruller .....T M & Co
Amatonga...2053 Wooster.....W & A Graham & Co
Budrie.....1613 Boldion .....H C Iooaub
Goalpara ..1399 Elton.....M M & Co
Ingwich .....575 Pigot ..Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Kt of the Thistle .....4286 Baker ..... .....K N & Co
Kt Servant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Lindenfall .....2595 Tullock .....T Morrison & Co
Lichenbels .....3623 Fredricks .....W & A Graham & Co
Lamington.....2283 Mac Phail ... .....The Captain
Netherlee.....2745 Rankin.....
Nuddia .....1944 Dickinson.....M M & Co
Pearlmoor ..2576 Moffell ... .....T Morrison & Co
Rotch... ....273 Hellsen ..... .....Bombay Co
Rotenfels ....2933 Rohst.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi ... ....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Springbarr ..3173 Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3343 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Surada.....3400 Arendsecon.....M M & Co
Somali .....1615 Greeve A Strandes .....
Yadala .....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2245 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke.....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Tns. | Cargo. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Delta | 4780 | Snow | Shanghai | 14-4 | P & O S N Co |
| B Planet Neptune | 2821 | Price | Chittagong | N-F | F Muir & Co |
| C & R Hidalgo | 2760 | Bouhall | Hull via K'chi | 30-3 | F M & Co |
| D & E Colaba | 3899 | Robertson | Antwerp | 2-4 | M M & Co |
| F Ismailia | 3381 | Ross | Rangoon | 26-3 | M M & Co |
| G Hosaine 993 | | Jourdan | Persian Gulf | 23-3 | B & P S N Co |
| H Islami | 1601 | Newlet | Jeddah | 22-3 | Bo & P S N Co |
| K Britannia | 3578 | Barnham | London | 31-3 | P & O S N Co |
| N Inverask | 3203 | Smith | Philadelphia | 26-3 | R A Willis |
| O Nordwest | 1098 | Koford | Ferrajo | 23-3 | S Smidt & Co |
| P Barenfels | 3467 | Engelge | Hamburg via Karachi | 24-3 | W A G & Co |
| Q Ahmadi | 1640 | Hughes | Jeddah | 31-3 | B & P N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kageshima Maru | 3373 | Arakawa | Kobe | 26-3 N Y Kaisha |
| 2 | Olympia | 3269 | Tact. Liverpool | 27-3 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Ile de la Reunion | 3015 | Trichon | Havre | 31-3 J Mackintosh & Co |
| 6 | Qolobaria | 3436 | Bishop | Akyab | 23-3 M M & Co |
| 7 | China | 3868 | Serguglian | Kobe | 26-3 W Deuse |
| 10 & 11 | City of London | 5693 | Whish | Liverpool | 6-4 K Nixon & Co |
| 12 | Arabia | 4167 | Leigh | London | 27-3 P & O S N Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 762 | Moxon | Suarah | 25-3 M M & Co |
| 15 | Africa | 2565 | Bolsesion | Trieste | 1-4 W Deuse |
| 16 | Nairn | 2324 | Lasson | Dunkirk | 28-3 W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein | K'chi | 23-3 Bo S N Co Ltd |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | B'nagar | 24-3 Bo S N Co Ltd |
| Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | N F | Bo S N Co Ltd |

H W D D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assoye | 4359 | Jones | Shanghai | 31-3 P & O Co |

Offside Q.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mohammadi | 1252 | Coates | Zanzibar | 27-3 B & P S N Co |

ARRIVAL.

| Mar | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Zinnia s | Clarke | Calcutta, Mar. 11 |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Cardium s | Head | Cochin |
| | Qolobaria s | Goss | Akyab |
| | Strathfillan s | McKerdy | Karachi |
| | City of Calcutta s | Rae | Antwerp, &c |

The steamer Africa, Captain Bishop, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Amatonga, for Liverpool, &c.
" Surada for Calcutta, &c.
" Nuddia for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien left Aden for Bombay on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 25th instant at 6 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dco. Baldino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant for Genoa.

The Anchor Line Steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here on the early morning of the 1st prox.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's Steamer Ischia from Bombay left Colombo on the 22nd instant for Penang and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Names | From |
|---|---|---|
| 19 Bangala | D Macfadyen | Rangoon |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Japan | J G Olifant | Hongkong |
| | Brazilliana | T M Tamblyne | Rangoon |
| | Mombassa | T Johnston | London |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—150 bales wool, B Hurbham; 131 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 34 bales wool, N Goculdas; 12 bales wool, G Gungadass; 90 bales hemp, V Hirji and Co; 133 bales wool, H M H Esa; 50 bales wool, R M Kooka; 7 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co; 44 bales wool, C Balkisondas; 35 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales wool, J M Rahimtoola; 31 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 8,300 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanji.

City of London s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 cwts turmeric. Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—28 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; cases condiments, J K Jussawalla; 4 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla; 12 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—150 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 12 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5 bales wool, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—171 bales salted skins, M Kleix; 309 bales salted skins, H M Halim,

FOR CHRISTIANA.

Hidalgo s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—6,035 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 877 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—127 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, 8,035 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 61 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

Britannia s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la Reunion s—500 cwts myrabollams, T V Godse Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—604 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 36 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 1 pot geranium oil, Baner Krause; 200 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ile-de-la Rennion s—50 bales cotton, and 1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,678 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2,255 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 3,552 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Bamjie and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Bigbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co; 75 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 679 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 1,050 cwts myrabollams, a Vuzlal; 765 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prees de Saone and Co; 1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Errant s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jonabjee Framjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 850 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Lidenhall s—1,600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lindenhall s—500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co; 1,000 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Lindenhall s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 550 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s. "City of Calcutta," March 30.

Passengers per s. s. "City of Calcutta" sailing from Karachi, 26th March and Bombay 23rd March for Marseilles and Plymouth:—

BOMBAY TO SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Biddulph.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.—Col C C Anderson, Mrs Anderson child, and nurse, Mr J Tremayne, Miss Wilson.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Miss Broadwood, Col and Mrs C C Ellis, Mrs G M Heath, Major A S Hamilton, Capt A R Harmand, Lieut and Mrs N H C Russell, Rev R G Robson, Mrs Seagrim, nurse and infant, Mr G Wilder, Mr T K Williams.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.—Mrs W M Anderson and child, Mrs F L Bell, Mrs L Biggwither, Mr and Mrs Blenkinsop child and infant, Mrs D G Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mrs Rawden Forrest, General Herbert, Mr and Mr Higginbottom and 2 children, Mrs G G Jesse, Lieut and Mrs Oswald Little, Lieut J Macivor, Mrs McHutchin, child, infant and nurse, Lieut C A Mackenzie, Miss Marshall, Mrs G D Ogilvie, Major and Mrs Pottinger, infant and nurse, Mrs and Miss Ricketts, Miss Robson, Capt A D Strong, Mrs Savile and infant, Lieut. and Mrs Vanrenen, Mr and Mrs A L S Wilkinson and child, Col and Mrs Western, child and nurse Lieut A D Wise.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH.—Capt and Mrs Ashburner, infant and nurse, Col and Mrs H H Brander and children and nurse, Mr and Mrs H A Brereton, Mrs R L Carnegy and infants and nurse, Mrs A L Cartwright, Mr A Hay, Mr and Mrs T C B Norman and child, Miss K M Pattison, Mrs J P Woodson.

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Agelastio, 2 children and nurse, Capt Buist, Lieut Daunt.

KARACHI TO LONDON.—Lieut C A W Anderdon, Mrs Broom and infant, Lieut S M Cookson, Col and Mrs R T Crowther, Major and Mrs Dale, Capt G E P Davis, Lieut A F Harper, Lieut S R Shirly.

KARACHI TO PLYMOUTH.—Miss Aitken, Major and Mrs G H Bell, Mr H L Colam, Mrs Craster, Miss E M Craster, Mrs Seagin, Major and Mrs W P Drury, Miss J Edwards, Miss Haslehurst, Mrs Herbert and infant, Mrs Heard child and infant, Mrs Jendwine, Mrs W H Orr, Mr and Mrs Patterson and infant, Mr and Mrs Plowden, Miss Russell, Lieut Todd, Miss White, Major and Mrs Young, 2 children and nurse.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 4 as for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HODGKINSON.—March 13, at Jammu, Kashmir State, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hodgkinson, of Calcutta, a son.

LIND.—March 16, at Kohat, the wife of Capt. A. G Lind, 58th Rifles F.F., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LITTLE—JOHNSTON.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. Lorimer Kitching, Chaplain, John Oswald Little, 17th Lancers, second son of William Little, Chapel Ridding, Windermere, England, to Ethel Nixon, daughter of the late Major Robert Johnston, Army Pay Department, and of Mrs. Johnston, Guildford House, Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

BURKE.—February 25, at Madhapure, Punjab, after a short illness, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. James H. Burke, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Punjab, in her 51st year.

DEAN.—March 15, at Lahore Cantonment, Vivian Arthur, the infant son of Arthur William and Annie Matilda Dean, age 4 months and 15 days.

EDYE.—February 22, at Panchpir, Mourbhunj Orissa, of bilers, Major John S Edye, R A. M. C., retired.

FOXTON.—March 10, at Multan, of bronchitis, Bernice Hazel Foxton, the dearly beloved infant daughter of James Thomas and Agnes E. Foxton, age 7.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h 50m. High water, 0-11m., 0-37a. Low water, 6-13m., 6-31a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Maxim: "A diligent man can always find leisure, a lazy one never."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m. Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Wellington Lines, 3-30 p.m. B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m High water, 0-50m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-52m. 7-15a.

Thursday, March 25.—Lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 1-29m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-32m., 7-59a.

Friday, March 26.—Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company., 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2-8m., 2-59a. Low water, 3-13m., 8 45a.

Saturday, March 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Hunters' Flat Races. Bombay Hunt. The Sacred Drama, "Christiana," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 2-48m., 3-53a. Low water, 8-56m., 9-38a.

Sunday, March 28.—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 3-32m., 5-2a. Low water, 9-45m., 11-12a.

Monday, March 29.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Barhanpur Tapti Mill meeting, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 4-28m., 6-43a. Low water, 10-51m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Australien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on the 27th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands India closes at 5-30 p.m. on the previous day at the new G.P.O.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | | Lovell |
| Overture | The Sicilian Vespers | Verdi |
| A Czardas | | Garg'l |
| B Romance | Tenehen | Caibulks |
| Grand Selection | Mignon | Ambroise Thomas |
| Valse | Jaime Mon Amour | Caryll |
| Selection | The Mountebank | Collier |
| Dance | Hungarian | Braham |

AN interesting discovery has been made at Coventry, whilst some excavations were being made at the rear of No. 7, Priory-row. At a depth of 10ft. from the surface a piece of massive stone wall, with two corbels and other details, which showed it to be of thirteenth-century work, was laid bare, and the workmen stated that the ground beneath the floor on which they were working seemed to be hollow. Two or three members of the Warwickshire Archæologists' Field Club have since visited the place, but are unable to make any statement beyond the fact that the masonry is without doubt part of the ancient cathedral of St. Mary; but, as there is no plan in existence—unless at the Vatican in Rome—and there are scarcely any remains above ground, they cannot say exactly what part of the edifice has been unearthed. St. Mary's Cathedral was erected circa 1250-1260, on the south side of an earlier building, but both have now almost completely vanished.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.


## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Monday, 2nd March, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Slight rain fell during the week in Almora. Harvesting of spring crops is now in progress in a large number of districts. In Kheri and in parts of Bahraich, Sitapur, Saharanpur, and Pilibhit standing crops are not good. Some damage has been caused to the crops by westerly winds in some of the Western and Oudh districts. In the provinces as a whole however standing crops are doing very well and prospects are good. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts but the condition of agricultural stock generally is good. Fodder is ample except in the Mat Tahsil of the Mutra district. Water is reported to be sufficient in parts of Bara Banki, Fyzabad and Mirzapur; elsewhere water and supplies are adequate. Prices have risen in 4 districts; have fallen in 21 and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of labourers is good. One civil work, 8 aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor-house is open in pargana Bijaigarh. In Basti nine works are open. The numbers on works have decreased owing to the harvest. The numbers on relief are:—on civil works 2,937; on aided works 7,635; on unaided works 100; on gratuitous relief 2,61; in poor-house 106; dependants of workers 371; total 14,410. Prices:—Bijaigarh 10 1 2; Kera Mangraur 15; and Basti 16 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

No rain of importance fell during the week. Standing irrigated crops are generally in good to fair condition and unirrigated crops are average to fair except in Rohtak, Jullundur, Gujranwala, Mianwali and Multan, where they are below the average. Rain is still needed in Rohtak, Ambala, Sialkot and Mianwali and would be useful everywhere. Harvesting of rape-seed has commenced in Gurgaon and Ludhiana. Extra spring and autumn crops are being sown in some districts. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Shahpur and Mianwali.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except 24 cents in Hazara. Rain is badly wanted all over the province especially for standing crops which are generally good on irrigated lands and average elsewhere. Sugarcane is still being pressed in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane are in progress. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is scarce in Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good except in one village each of Charsadda and Nowshera tahsils in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices show a slight tendency to fall. Prices:—wheat 8 15-16 to 10; gram 10 5-16 to 11 7-8; maize 12 1-2 to 16 1-2; and bajra 12 1-2 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Rainfall nil. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14, and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather during the week was cloudy with slight rain. The cold is decreasing. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Harvesting of crops is in progress in a few places. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are fair to good. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Cattle disease has been reported in parts of Bharatpur. Prices have fallen in Partabgarh, Kishangarh and have risen in Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Indore and is in progress elsewhere. Spring crops are doing well almost everywhere. Agricultural stock are satisfactory. Prices are falling in parts of Bundelkhand and Malwa and are stationary but high elsewhere. Extraction of opium is in progress.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week. Reaping of spring crops is in rapid progress throughout the provinces and threshing has also been started in nine districts. The condition of standing crops is fair in Nimar, Chanda, Akola and Buldana and is generally good elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in Betul and sowing in Bilaspur. Cattle are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of staple food grains generally show a downward tendency but the variations are not considerable except that gram sells cheaper by 3 seers in Mandla and rice dearer by 2 seers in Raipur. The number of weavers on relief was 1,599.

Feudatory States.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops, construction of field embankments and preparation of land for the sowings of autumn crops continue. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are adequate. The prices of wheat in Khairagarh, Raj-Nandgaon and Sarangarh fell by 2 to 3 seers per rupee and were steady elsewhere.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 81,585, a decrease of 19,606.

IN "Some Memories of My Spare Time' 1856-1885," General Sir Henry Brackenbury, in "Blackwood's Magazine," describes an interview with the Empress Eugenie after her flight from France. "Shortly after my return to Woolwich, at the beginning of February 1871," he writes, "I received a message from the Empress that she would like to see me at Chislehurst. I went there, and was received by her in a small boudoir. We were alone together. I had last seen her seated beside the Emperor in all her beauty and pride of state, and was saddened by the change which anxiety and grief had wrought in her. She bade me sit on a low ottoman almost at her feet, and asked me about people from whom she had heard of me, especially of Marshal Canrobert and his wife, the one brave woman, she said, who had counselled her remaining in Paris. She talked to me of that time when the news of the tragedy of Sedan had arrived, of Trochu and the promises he had made, and of the Paris mob. 'I am only a woman,' she said, 'and I had the fate of Marie Antoinette in mind.' She was much moved, and I not less so. Of the Emperor, who was still a prisoner of war at Wilhemshohe, she said, 'History will yet give him the credit of having maintained order in France for twenty years.'"

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 22.

Precipitation has been confined to Kashmir, where several small amounts were received. Clouds have decreased in the greater part of the country.

Humidity remains unchanged, and temperature is normal, except, in the North-west, where it is in slight defect and in the North-east, where it is in excess.

Forecast.—Thundershowers are possible in Assam. Dry weather is likely elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the South-West Punjab but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the eastern districts but normal over the rest of the area; the minimum is generally low.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and while it is normal at night it is higher than usual during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly so in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal at Karachi and Bikaner and in excess at the other stations; the minimum is low at Bikaner and high at Karachi but normal over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in West Central India but is either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud persist in Berar and the adjacent districts but elsewhere skies have cleared. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the North but have become moderately clouded in the South Konkan. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad but are clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is generally in moderate to large defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Northern India with the exception of Sind where it shows a tendency to fall owing to the eastward advance of disturbed conditions from Persia. Skies remain moderately clouded in Sind but have cleared in the Punjab. No precipitation appears likely.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 23rd March.

598 DRILLS E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Co. will parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

594 EXTRACT.

The following extract is published for information.

* * * * *

General Department
Bombay Castle 10th March 1909.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1320. The following appointments are made Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master James Proctor Watson to be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain.
Dated 15th February 1909.
William Henry Leach to be Quarter Master with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant.
Dated 15th February 1909.

* * * * *

595 PRACTICE.

The Service Class Firing (including the Gataer Cup Competition) unavoidably postponed on the 21st instant will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday the 28th at 10-30 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

596 PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

The proficiency examination part II Gunnery will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi Fort.

597 LAYERS COMPETITION.

The Gun Layers Competition will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 23rd March.

861—D tall for the week ending 27th instant.
To-day, Tuesday 23rd Inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade round at 5 p.m.
Thursday 25th Inst—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Wednesday 24th Inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
Friday 26th Inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Saturday 27th Inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a.m.

862 Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a.m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

863. Musketry.—There will be no Class Firing on Wednesday the 24th instant.

864. Half the available targets on Thursday the 25th & Saturday the 27th are allotted to Officer Commanding "A" Coy for company Prize Competition the other half will be available for Class Firing.

865. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st Instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress. White.

N. C. Officers & Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE following official statement has been issued at home regarding the King's visit to France:—"It was stated last year by certain newspapers that the King visited Biarritz for a holiday. His Majesty went, however, last spring, as he does on the present occasion, entirely on account of his health, his doctors having strongly urged him to absent himself from this country during the months of March and April."

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

EFFECT OF TOILET POWDERS ON JEWELLERY.

Toilet creams and face powders, although they may be absolutely harmless as far as the skin is concerned, often have a deleterious effect on jewellery. In fact, it not infrequently happens that a gold chain, which has been in use for years and has never required more attention than an occasional rub up with a clean chamois leather, becomes unaccountably dull and even black in places. This is more often than not due to the toilet preparation which is employed, some ingredient reacting upon the metal. Rice powder is a constant culprit in this respect, and in the case of a gold chain or ornament worn in the evening next the skin, the bismuth with which the complexion powder is often mixed discolours the gold, rendering it difficult to brighten once more. A face cream or skin food containing glycerine is also said to have a disfiguring effect on gold trinkets and chains. A little of the cream rubbed over the neck when dressing for dinner attacks the metal, and after wearing it a few times dulness will be noticeable followed afterwards by discoloration. As a remedy, care should be taken in the latter instance to rub off all the superfluous cream with a soft handkerchief some little time before putting on the jewellery, while fuller's earth should be used in lieu of powder to dry and whiten the skin. Soaking in water to which a little sal volatile has been added, is always helpful in restoring gold to its original brightness, the chain being afterwards allowed to dry slowly. Turquoises represent other items of the jewel cabinet which are affected by toilet preparations. Any grease or damp is inimical to them, and great care must be exercised so as to dry the fingers well before slipping on turquoise-set rings They should besides always be removed when arranging flowers, or when rubbing on skin cream of any description.

BATH-ROOM LORE.

Enamel baths are not easy to clean when once a "highwater mark" has become fixed owing to carelessness in the matter of rinsing and drying after they have been used. Marks can, however, be rubbed by off means of a strong spirit, the bath being afterwards washed with warm soapsuds and well rinsed Spirits of turpentine is one of the best specifics for the purpose, while an alternative is that of hydrochloric acid, the latter being diluted with nine times the amount of water. In cases where petrol is kept for cleaning gloves and other articles; a little of the spirit applied over the stains will have the same effect. In using strong measures of this description care must, however, be taken to avoid touching the acids with the fingres as they are apt to burn the skin, and a lump of cotton wool or a piece of sponge should be tied to the top of a short stick, and a fresh mop used on each occasion. If the taps in the bath-room have become dull and tarnish, as is almost inevitable when a house has been untenanted for a few weeks, a capital method of cleaning the brass is that of using finely powdered rock ammonia. This should be moistened with water and rubbed over the brass, the taps being finally polished with a cloth, a duster, which has been heated at the fire producing the best result. Another good remedy for dull brass is that of oxalic acid diluted with water. The taps should first be cleaned thoroughly with a strong hot solution of washing soda and then dried, when the oxalic acid should be applied with a piece of flannel, care being taken to avoid staining the hands with the acid. A little finely powdered rottenstone sprinkled on to a strip of flannel list and rubbed briskly over the brass-work will then give a bright polish, which may be kept up to the same condition of brilliancy if a clean chamois leather is worked over the sur

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### RAILWAYS AND REDUCTION.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—The statement that, in view of the stringency of the financial position, it has been decided to reduce the railway programme for the next year by nearly four crores of rupees, must be causing considerable misgiving among the mercantile community. It is true that no detail are given, and that it will probably be on work on new lines that the chief curtailment will take place. At the same time, the warning that has been sent to all Railway administrations in India that it will be necessary to curtail working and other expenses is distinctly ominous as regards all heads of expenditure. It would certainly seem to be most unfortunate that Railways should have been selected as the item on which to economise at the present time. In the first place, the country shews signs that, during the course of the present year, there is likely to be a recovery from the depression of trade that has been so marked a feature of the past twelve months. The wheat crops in Northern India are reported to be doing well, and it is expected that there will be very heavy demand on the capacities of the North Western Railway for the coming season's export trade. The proposed reductions refer, of course, to the expenditure of 1910, but coming events cast their shadows before, and we certainly cannot expect to see in the next few months that expansion of facilities, especially with regard to rolling stock, which is so necessary both for the forwarding of local interests and for the advancement of the material prosperity of the country, following upon orders for substantial reductions. There is, however, another and a stronger reason why it is bad policy to curtial expenditure on railways immediately after a period of lean years. After a series of bad harvests the chances are in favour of a series of good ones, after a period of depression a corresponding period of revival usually takes place. Increased rather than reduced expenditure on railways is, therefore, indicated in order to enable them to cope with the increased demands that are likely to be made upon them. Otherwise, the opportunity offered by natural circumstances for the drawing in of increased revenue must be foregone. Curtailed expenditure means also reduced earning capacity, and the harvest of shekels that might have been garnered will have to be left only partly reaped.

There is an erroneous assumption often put forward by certain sections of the community that is the European merchant who benefits chiefly by the expansion of railway facilities and who suffers most by the cramping of railway utility, but this is not the opinion of the Indian mercantile community of Bengal. At a recent meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Radha Charn Pal delivered an emphatic speech on the difficulties under which the Indian merchants of Bengal laboured in connection with the deficiency of rolling stock which, he said, had prevented the investment of Indian capital in the development of the Bengal coal-trade. He pointed out that, though European capitalists had cause for the same complaint, yet the Indian capitalist was even more closely affected since the larger companies could hold out, whereas the smaller ones were crushed. He dwelt on the deterioration to coal when left exposed at the collieries for want of wagons to transport it, on the facts that sales are delayed, contracts run the risk of being cancelled, the price of coal is enhanced, and the mills and other consumers of coal suffer, while sellers are afraid to bind themselves to guarantee delivery in due time. In fact, he spoke of an important Indian industry as being "throttled" for want of wagons. It is clear, therefore, that Indian merchants will not fail to share the anxiety that will be felt by Europeans with regard to the decision to reduce railway expenditure.

It will be interesting to know how far Government have been influenced in this matter by the consideration of the additional expense that will be involved in the administration of the country under the new scheme. Though the precise amount of the increase has not yet been estimated, it is quite certain that it will be considerable and that in order to, provide for it expenditure in other directions must be curtailed. Money that might have been spent on improving the materal prosperity of the country and in consequence, the position of the ryot and the poorer classes in general, will have to be employed on the more costly machinery of Government. There is, however, one distinctly satisfactory feature of the new position. The hampering of trade, by the diversion into other channels of sums hitherto expended in improving the resources of the country and increasing the facilities, upon which the expansion of commerce depends, will directly touch the interests of the Indian commercial world. And, as a consequence, Indian politics will no longer be confined to the small section of the population, chiefly lawyers and men of no special occupation who have hitherto monopolised it, but will be shared in by the Indian mercantile community—a class that in all countries is distinguished by common sense and by an eye to practical contingencies rather than to purely political considerations. This great class, which has hitherto been content to hold silently to the even tenour of its quiet money-making way, secure in the confidence that its interests were safe in the keeping of Government, will now feel compelled to look after them itself and is already asking for representation on the Councils. The Hon. Radha Pal, in the speech referred to above, formulated this demand. Hence it is possible to contemplate the reduction in railway expenditure, with all its disadvantages with greater equanimity if we remember that it may help to bring about a state of things in which the voice of the solid mercantile community, with its large stake in the country and with it prosperity bound up with the real advancement of India, shall be heard above that of the political agitator in the counsels of the administration.

### GOING TOO FAST.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Mr. Rees, whose "Real India" we have before noticed, has of course much to say regarding the reforms. His Chapter XI on the subject is based on the scheme proposed by the Government of India, which Lord Morley desires to change so largely—if he can. It is, we hope, probable that, in the face of such weighty advice to "go slow," Lord Morley will not insist on his own measure, for Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lord MacDonnell are experts too important to disregard; still we may suppose that the India Councils Act when passed will greatly differ from the proposed measure which Mr. Rees discusses. The telegrams of 5th March show for instance that Clause 3 of the Bill is held in abeyance. And Mr. Rees himself, since he wrote his book, has carried the argument further in the "Fortnightly Review" in order to keep pace with Lord Morley. The vital point of either Lord Minto's scheme or Lord Morley's scheme is election. "The use made of election in appointments to the Legislative Council is even now, writes Mr. Rees, "such as no sane administration can afford to ignore. No one at present can be elected unless he is the nominee of the Congress party, though it is notorious that the latter is not representative of the people, and that Mahomedans, Rajputs, Sikhs, lower castes and clans of Hindus, are wholly opposed to its policy."

"To the great mass of Indians," said Lord Curzon in the debate on the India Councils Bill, "representative government means nothing. What they want is good government and protection from rapacity." "There is no feature of local self-government," writes Mr. Rees, "which is so thoroughly unpopular as the representative principle." That is the whole issue between Lord Morley and those who know India. Lord Morley on the contrary believes that to Indians representative government means everything. The Indian Government's proposals in that direction were very cautious, and, said Lord Curzon, "the present proposals" (in the Bill) "are not really the Indian Government's, but Lord Morley's gloss." Lord Morley, according to Lord Lansdowne, "has converted the Indian Government's cautious scheme into one much less cautious." The obvious remedies for unrest, according to Mr. Rees's Chapter IX, "are first to give up the pretence that democratic government is possible for India; second, to acknowledge that an aristocratic basis of government is natural to the Indian continent and that the people only really revere their own hereditary leaders, who should be confirmed and increased in power and place." Mr. Rees in fact says the same as the Bengali writer Mr. Mitra in his "Indian Problems," or as is said in The "India of the Future" and Sir Edmond Elles's preface thereto. Of course, writes Mr. Rees, this sort of swaraj would not suit the agitators. They "do not like the idea of being put in their proper places, but they represent no one of the many classes but their own."

Here then we have the issue between such writers as Mr. Rees, Mr. Mitra, and that wonderfully far-sighted and sagacious observer Colonel Grey on the one side and those whom English Radicals accept as exponents of Indian opinion on the other side. The "Indian Patriot" for instance declares that public opinion in this country is formed and represented 'by the educated classes, by officials, lawyers, journalists and others who, because they have an opinion, make themselves felt"—not by what the "Patriot" calls "the backward classes." Papers like the "Patriot" denounce the sinister proposals whereby the "backward classes who are at present incapable of forming or influencing opinion are to be brought into prominence so that they may neutralise the effect of the public opinion which makes itself felt at present by means of press and platform." This then is the issue to be decided now while the India Councils Bill is in the hands of Parliament—the issue between Babus on the one side, and, on the other, the aristocracy and the masses who follow the aristocracy. There are other Governments in this continent besides the British. By the census report of 1901 38 per cent of the area and 62 1/2 millions of the 300 millions population, are under native administrations. What they think on the above issue has been declared with no uncertain sound by the greater native Governments. Will the British Parliament listen to them or to those whose ultimate object was explained twenty years ago by Lord Dufferin and has now been explicity declared by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal as follow:—"Our British friends should be distinctly told that their point of view is not ours. They desire to make the Government of India popular without ceasing in any sense to be essentially British. We desire to make it autonomous and absolutely free of British control."

### THE LITERATURE OF VEGETARIANISM.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The order of the Golden Age, a Society of vegetarians in England which has been issuing broadcast in this country the literature of its creed, has secured in Mr. Lakshankar Laxmidas, the well-known humanitarian of Junagad, in the Bombay Presidency, an enthusiastic and indefatigable propagandist. There is not an opportunity he lets pass of memorialising those in authority in support of one or other of the activities of the Society—Vegetarianism or humanitarianism. At one time he is petitioning the Government of India to set their mighty machinery in motion to prevent the sons of Indian noblemen and other well-to-do young "bloods" wearing feathered caps, and so to stop the slaughter of the birds that supply feathers for their gaudy head-dresses. At another he is petitioning a Provincial Government to stop the slaughter of animals for food, because, from his point of view, animal food is not necessary to the existence of man, the vegetable kingdom providing all that the human body requires in the way of sustenance. A short time ago Calcutta was rather exercised in mind about the quality of the beef supplied in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. A lady purchased some beef and took it home and handed it over to her cook to be dressed for the table. That domestic returned with it after a little while saying that it was not fit for consumption, as there were maggots in it. The lady promptly sent the beef with a letter to the Health Officer of the Corporation, who returned it with a note giving the so-called maggots a scientific name and certifying that the meat containing them was not unfit for food. Not satisfied, the lady sent the meat to the Chemical Analyst to Government, who gave an opinion diametrically opposed to that of the Health Officer, and the subsequent controversy proved him to be right. Mr. Lakshankar Laxmidas was just the man to try and make the most of this incident. He has addressed an "appeal to the Europeans in Calcutta" on this subject of the "beef scandal" in their city. From the literature of the Society that he represents he has called extracts to show that the sale of diseased meat is common in England and has been followed by painful consequences to many who have consumed it. The object of his appeal is that those whom he has addressed "may be pleased to form a Vegetarian Society in Calcutta for the purpose of warning people against the dangers of flesh-eating and preaching to them the advantages of the vegetarian diet in curing diseases and also the drink crave." It is a characteristic of cranks, in arguing about their pet hobbies, to fall into the most elementary of logical fallacies—deducing general conclusions from particular cases and the appeal of Mr. Lakshankar Laxmidas is a case in point. The fact that diseased meat is sold by some misguided butchers to the detriment of human health is not sufficient reason for abandoning the use of meat altogether, though it would be a very strong argument in favour of establishing a very strict supervision over the quality of all meat sold for human consumption. The point, however, is too obvious to press.

Those who, like ourselves, have been flooded with the literature of the Order of the Golden Age and have occasionally glanced through it to discover the extremes to [which the advocates of vegetarianism will go in their propagands, would do well to turn to literature more rational that gives the other side of the case. It is just as bulky though probably it has not been compacted. It was not so long ago that a leading English physician publicly announced as a counterblast to the vegetarian clamour, that there was no food better for the average healthy man than good beefsteaks and mutton chops. And this view coincides with that held by a capable and very successful Indian Doctor who announced to a patient that he had been treating him for a bad attack of malarial fever, that he was quite well again and only wanted a good tonic to set him on his feet again. On being asked what tonic he would prescribe, the Doctor said:—"Oh, you must eat plenty of bullocks and sheeps" Needless to say, he was not recommending Gargantuan repast to his patient, but was just confirming the view of his celebrated London confrere mentioned above. The whole matter is very concisely put by George Gissing in that delightful book, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft:"—"There is to me an odd pathos in the literature of vegetarianism. I remember the day when I read these periodicals and pamphlets with all the zest of hunger and poverty, vigorously seeking to persuade myself that flesh was an altogether superfluous, and and even a repulsive, food. If ever such things fall under my eyes nowadays, I am touched with a half-humorous compassion for the people whose necessity, not another will, consents to this chemical view of diet. There comes before me a vision of certain vegeterian restaurants, where, at a minimum outlay, I have often enough made belief to satisfy my craving stomach; where I swallowed 'savoury cutlet,' 'vegetable steak' and I know not what windy unsufficiences tricked up under specious names. . . . I hate with a bitter hatred the names of lentils and haricots—those pretentious cheats of the appetite, those tabulated humbugs, those certificated aridities, calling themselves human food! An ounce of either, we are told, is equal to—how many pounds?—of the best rump-steak. There are not many ounces of common-sense on the brain of him who proves it, or of him who believes it."

## CHINESE NEWS.

*(Translated from the Chinese Press.)*

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang of these provinces to request the foreign Consuls to prohibit strictly foreign merchants acting in collusion with Chinese in smuggling goods and to notify them that any offence will be heavily fined.

As the establishment of girls' primary schools is the basis of universal education, the Ministry of Education decides to organize a large number of these in Peking, so that the provinces may follow the example and thus ensure a more universal education in the Empire.

The high authorities in Chinese Turkestan have asked for permision to delay carrying out the preparations for the Constitution on the ground that the population in that province is a mixed one of the Chinese and Mohammedans and their standard is too low for such things. The Government has called for a report on the number of people who can read before coming to a decision on the subject.

The German Legation will shortly withdraw its troops.

The Waiwupu intends to appoint a special commissioner to delimit the boundaries of Macao, in accordance with the recent agreement signed in Lisbon.

In order to act on the principle of removing all distinctions between Manchu and Chinese officials and to obviate racial feeling between the two, it has been decided to appoint officials according to qualifications to posts of Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Ministries, Manchu Generals-in-Chief, Lieut.-Generals and Military Governors in frontier territories irrespective of their being Manchu or Chinese.

The Prince Regent recently personally instructed H. E. Yin Change, Minister to Germany, to study the army administration in Germany during his tenure of office in that country.

In view of the number of able men holding the positions of Censors, the Government is considering their promotion so as to encourage them in their work.

The Ministry of Finance has formed a Financial Office to have special charge of affairs in connexion with financial reorganization.

A Censor has memorialized the Throne reporting the corrupt state of the Kansu garrison. He suggests its disbandment and that a new army should be trained to take its place. The memorial is referred to the Kansu Viceroy and the Ministry of War.

When the Ministers appointed to make provision to organize a Navy appeared to thank the Emperor for conferring the appointments on them, they were instructed by the Regent to give tangible effect to the formation of a navy in three years.

In regard to Censor Chao Ping-lin's memorial on horse breeding, the Ministry of War has suggested that the Kuangsi Governor be ordered to find out whether the climate in that province is suitable to carry out the scheme as recommended.

As the population in Peking is a large and complex one, which presents great difficulties to a correct census being taken, the Ministry of Interior has fixed three years within which the numbers of house-holders should be ascertained and a period of five years in which to compile a census of the population.

The Government has received an urgent telegram from H. E. Hu Wei-te, Minister in Japan, reporting that a number of revolutionists were about to leave for Mukden with a view to planning an uprising. The Government has therefore telegraphed to the Viceroy of Manchuria to order his subordinates to be on the alert for any disturbance.

It is stated that in the year before last the Waiwupu communicated with the Kirin Government to ask them to prohibit Chinese from selling any landed property to Russians. The Waiwupu telegraphed to the Kirin Governor to rescind the interdict so as to show friendship to Russia.

The ex-Councillor Yuan Shih-kai has telegraphed to a Chinese physician in Peking to proceed to Weihui, Honan province, to prescribe for his rheumatism.

The Prince Regent has instructed Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, to raise fund for naval reorganization on a liberal scale.

As the Ministry of War considers that the provincial garrisons have no easy task before them, with local rebels rife everywhere, it is proposed to increase the pay of the troops on duty at important points.

H.E. Sheng Yun, Viceroy of Shenkan provinces, has been impeached for negligence in breaking off his opium smoking, habit.

The Ministry of Finance is considering a proposal to send deputies to Yunnan to prospect and work the copper mines in that province.

As the period of one hundred days' national mourning has expired, the Regent now transacts state affairs in the Wen Hua and the Yang Hsin throne-halls.

The Waiwupu has ordered the Chinese Ministers abroad to report on the position of Military attaches in foreign countries.

H.E. Yang Chu, ex-Minister to Japan, and Counsellor in the Waiwupu, will be appointed superintendent of students in America.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping has been ordered to proceed to Peking without delay to confer on plans for the reorganization of the Navy.

After the impeachment of Hsu [Shihch'ang, Prince Ching suggested that the Manchurian Viceroy should be allowed to take up his new post of President of the Yuchuanpu, but this was not acceded to by the Regent.

The Government has decided to draft some students from the school of Nobles in Peking and to dispatch them abroad to study navigation and engineering.

Information is called for by the Throne concerning officials dismissed before last year, and their reinstatement is probable.

The Russian Minister in Peking has sent a dispatch to the Waiwupu stating that his Government desires permission to established Colleges of Agriculture and Commerce in the provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang for the education of Chinese students. The Chinese Government cannot decide the question off-hand, and has referred it to the Ministry of Education for consideration.

On the threat of the Ministry of Justice to ask Imperial permission to torture Yi Ko, the cashiered Commissioner of Land Reclamation of Shensi, he has confessed his embezzlement of Government monies, but still denies having oppressed the Mongolian and caused the death of a Mangolian Noble by fire.

In order to ensure universal education in China the Ministry of Education intends to urge all the provinces to establish female normal schools without delay. The Prince Regent has ordered H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Comptroller-General of Education, that in carrying out the step the school Regulations sanctioned by the Throne should be adhered to, except in the appointment of teachers, where some latitude may be allowed in consideration of the difficulty in obtaining them.

The Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance have telegraphed to the Viceroys and Governers of the different provinces for returns of the import of foreign opium into China, to enable them to consider the question of an increase of duty.

The one tael standard is strenuously opposed by Duke Tsai Tse who favours the adoption of the dollar coin for China.

The Waiwupu has presented a memorial to the Throne from Commissioner Tang Shao-yi on the question of increase of duties and abolition of likin.

H. H. Prince Kung has proposed to draft special criminal laws on opium prohibition.

The Grand Council has ordered that all memorial and documents relating to the Navy and naval matters in recent years be sought out for its study and for reference.

The Waiwupu is instructing the provincial governments to submit to that Ministry a table showing the important foreign matters it has dealt with every year.

The Government has changed its mind in regard to the stamp duty imposition, which it has now decided to enforce.

It is reported that Prince Su will resign his Presidency of the Ministry of the Interior to take special charge of the Navy, and Prince Yu Lang is mentioned as his probable successor.

The Ministry of Posts and Communication has decided to establish wireless telegraphic communication with Chinese Turkestan, the Altai Mountains, Szhchun province and Tibet, for military purposes.

As the Waiwupu has asked the foreign Ministers in Peking to request their respective Government to protect the Chinese Chambers of Commerce established by Chinese residents in the foreign colonies, the Diplomatic Corps has replied giving its assent.

As military funds are deficient in Kuangsi province, the Peking Government has given it one year's grace in which to remit its share of the Indemnity.

The Prince Regent has given orders that all measures for the preparation of a Constitution, assigned to be carried out in any year, must be carried out accordingly and a report thereof must be made to the Throne the year following.

A Bureau for Frontier Affairs will shortly be organized in Mukden.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the foreign Ministers in Peking that all loans contracted by Mongolian Princes, to be valid, must be approved and signed by that Board. Commissioner Tang Shao-yi, it is reported, has sent three telegrams to the Throne, from England, on financial matters. One dealt with the increase of duty and abolition of likin, also with the benefits of iron mines, which should be developed by the Government. The second telegram pointed out the dollar unit as more convenient, and the third advocated preparation to be made for the introduction of a gold standard, though a silver one is necessitated by present circumstances.

As the reorganisation of the Chinese Navy requires a large expenditure and the state finances are in a straitened condition, Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, who was recently appointed with Prince Su and Admiral Sah to consider ways and means for the Navy will try, it is reported, to refuse the appointment.

It is also reported the H. B. Hsu Shih-ch'ang, President-designate of the Yuchuanpu, will seek to retire after handing over the charge of his present post, the Viceroyalty of Manchuria, on account of several impeachments which have recently been made against him by the Censors.

The Grand Councillors have obtained permission from the Regent to form the present Chinese gunjunks on the Taihu lake into five divisions in accordance with the new naval regulations.

It has been decided to withdraw the French troops at Shanhaikuan and other points before March 1, and only a small company will be retained in Peking and at Tientsin.

The death is announced of Hu Chunchu, President of the Szechuan Railways.

The Viceroy of Kianguan and the Governor of Anhui have jointly telegraphed to the Peking Government, requesting permission to postpone the disbanding of the old garrison forces and the training of new, on account of straitened financial circumstances.

The High Commissioners appointed to consider ways and means for naval reorganization have agreed after conference, to safeguard sovereign rights in the employment of foreign officials, to exercise economy in expenditure and discretion in the employment of men.

The Ministry of Finance has asked the Throne to send deputies to the provinces to investigate the prohibition of poppy plantation in order to prevent any violation of the interdict.

The draft agreement for the Hunan-Hupeh portion of the proposed Canton-Hanknow Railway loan has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance for approval before being signed.

## THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Sir C. C. Stevens presided at a Meeting of the East India Association held on March 2 at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when Mr. A.E. Duchesne, who recently retired from the editorship of the Calcutta "Englishman," read a paper on "Race, Creed, and Politics in India." He said that the problem of Indian administration was how to ensure an equal justice to all sections of the population, while at the same time allowing a natural growth, an expansion of desire, and ambition to have its just fruition among such classes as were conscious of such expansion. There was the ever present danger that in giving practical recognition to the desires of one section we might weaken, or even appear to weaken, that sternly impartial British authority which was India's only safeguard against the jarring strife of caste or creed. It was of the utmost importance not to rush into experiments at the dictation of the literate few with the risk of alienating the many; and to give generous recognition to the rights of minorities. To have anything like popular elections in India would simply mean turning the existing caste organisations into huge caucus groups moving in obedience to wires pulled by demagogic upstarts. He held that, whatever safeguards were introduced, the placing of an Indian member on the Viceroy's Executive Council would be regarded as impairing at once the strength and the impartiality of that council. We must not be betrayed by eagerness for change into accentuating instead of allaying that ever-present mutual jealousy of race and creed which it was our work to subdue, to the welfare of Empire and the elevation of the masses. The Chairman said that the facts reviewed by the lecturer pointed to the impossibility of prescribing an identical administrative and electoral system for all parts of India and for all races.

## THE INDIA MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The submission of memorials to the India Office and the Board of Education praying for abandonment of the proposal to absorb the Indian Collection at South Kensington into the Victoria and and Albert Museum, by distribution among the various sections thereof according to "material," was announced in our issue of Feb. 19. In giving the names of the many well-known public men and experts in art and archæology by whom the memorials had been signed, it was mentioned that a supplemental list of signatures would be sumitted, and these further names have now been sent into the India Office and the Board of Education. Lord Curzon of Kedleston signed the memorials on his return to this country, and Lord Roberts sent his signature from Assuan. Other additional names include those of the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Lytton, Lord Redesdale, Lord Balcarres, M.P. (trustee of the National Portrait Gallery), Sir Melvill Beachcroft (vice-chairman of the London County Chuncil), Mr. Vincent A. Smith (author of "The Early History of India," &c.), Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. (formerly principal of the Mayo School of Art and Curator of the Central Museum Lahore), Mr. John Griffiths (late principal of the Bombay School of Art), Col. T.H. Hendley, C.I.E. (president of the Second Decennial Art Conference, Lahore, and for eighteen years honorary secretary of the Jaipore Museum), Mr. Thomas C. Horsfall (president of the Manchester Art Museum and University Settlement), Mr. Charles Aitken (director of the Whitechapel Art Gallery), Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich, Sir Charles Nicholson, F. R, I. B. A. (formerly Chancellor of Sydney University), Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, M. D. and Mr. Hubert C. Corlette, F. R. I. B. A.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

### BOY WHO ROBBED AN ORCHARD.

An old Quaker who lived a short distance from a certain town was continually being robbed of his apples which grew in an orchard adjoining his estate. At last he ascertained from one of the villagers the names of several of the culprits, but took no proceedings in the matter. Several days after he was on his way to the station carrying a large bag in his hand and meeting one of the culprits, whose name was Sammy, he saluted him with a cheery "Good-morning, Sammy," and asked him to carry the bag for him to the station. Sammy naturally consented expecting a good reward, but judge of his disappointment when, on putting the bag down at the station, the Quaker thanked him and added, "Now, Sammy, me and thee's straight for the apples."

### KING OSCAR'S UNCONVENTIONALITY.

The late King Oscar of Sweden was the least conventional of monarchs, but he had to bow to custom nevertheless.

The King and Monsieur Bonnier, the botanist met as strangers while in search of flowers near Stockholm. They were soon the best of friends and Bonnier suggested lunch at his inn.

"Come home with me instead," said the other.

When the way led to the palace gates Bonnier hesitated.

"I'm sorry," said his companion, "but I happen to be the king of this country and this is the only place where I can entertain my friends."

### NOT SAFE AT LARGE.

A gentleman of fortune was visiting an asylum where the treatment consisted chiefly in forcing the patients to stand in tubs of cold water—those slightly affected up to their knees; others, whose cases were graver, up to the middle; while persons very seriously ill were immersed up to the neck. The visitor entered into conversation with one of the patients, who appeared to have some curiosity to know how the stranger passed his time out of doors.

"I have horses and greyhounds for coursing," said the latter, in reply to the other's question.

"Ah! they are very expensive."

"Yes, they cost me a great deal of money in the year, but they are the best of their kind."

"Have you anything more?"

"Yes, I have pack of hounds for hunting the fox."

"And they cost a great deal, too?"

"A very great deal. And I have birds for hawking."

"I see; birds for hunting birds. And these swell up the expense, I dare say!"

"You may say that, for they are not common in this country. And then, I sometimes go out alone with my gun, accompanied by a setter and a retriever."

"And these are expensive, too?"

"Of course. After all, it is not the animals of themselves that run away with the money—there must be men, you know, to feed and look after them, houses to lodge them in—in short, the whole sporting establishment."

"I see, I see. You have horses, hounds setters, retrievers hawks, men—and all for the capture of foxes and birds! What an enormous revenue they must cost you! Now, what I want to know is this: What returns do they pay?"

"Why we kill a fox now and then—only they are getting rather scarce hereabouts—and we seldom bag less than fifty brace of birds each season."

"Hark!" said the lunatic looking anxiously around him. "My friend," in an earnest whisper, "there is a gate behind you. Take my advice and be out of this place while you are safe. Don't let the doctor get his eyes on you. He ducks us to some purpose, but as sure as you are a living man he will drown you."

### SHAMEFUL.

First Burglar (indignantly)—"Well, if there isn't another of those rascally book-keepers short in his accounts! This cash-book says £100 cash in hand and there's only £40 in the safe. Wot in thunder is society a-coming to nowadays? I shall see his employer gets notified of this. Business men should protect one another."

### A FATAL ANALOGY.

"Why weren't you at the kirk on Sunday?" asked a Scottish minister of a farmer on meeting him a day or two later.

"I was at Mr. McClellan's kirk," said, the other.

"I don't like this running about to strange kirks," continued the minister. "Not that I object to your hearing Mr. Mc-Clellan, but I'm sure you would not like your sheep straying into strange pastures."

"I widna care a grain, sir, if it was better grass," responded the farmer.

### A FAVOR APPRECIATED.

"I have come to inform you," said the young man who thought the firm would have to go out of business if he went away, "that unless my salary is raised I shall have to sever my connection with this establishment.

"Thank you," replied the general manager.

"Am I to understand, then" the young man asked, "that you accede to my demand?"

"No. I thanked you because you have relieved me of an unpleasant duty. I always hate to discharge a man who will be unable to hold a job anywhere else."

### AN EXPATRIATED STORY.

On board one of the Scottish steamers, which have been built with exceedingly light draught to get over the frequent shallows of one of the rivers in Scotland, a Yankee tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotsman—

"I guess, skipper, that you think nothing of steaming across a meadow when there's been a heavy fall of dew."

"That's so," replied the captain; "though occasionally we hae to send a man ahead wi' a watering-can."

### QUITE A RARE ANIMAL.

Two men were on tramp is search of work. One was a bricklayer, the other a navvy or excavator. One day the bricklayer called on a lady and asked for some food, which was promised him by the generous lady of the house.

"Excuse me, madam," said the bricklayer, "but I've a mate outside who is also hungry."

"What is your mate?" asked the lady

"A navvy," came the reply.

"A navvy!" exclaimed the lady; "what sort of an animal is that?"

"An excavator," said the bricklayer.

The lady rang the bell for a servant, who received the following instructions:—

"Give this bricklayer a good substantial meal and tell the groom to give the navvy a pail of water and a good feed of grass!"

### LATE HOME FROM THE CLUB.

The man was sitting on the front steps of his house at 3 o'clock in the morning as the policeman came by and noticed him.

"Hello!" exclaimed the startled guardian of the peace, "what are you doing there?" and he drew near cautiously.

"Sitting here," responded the man.

"What are you sitting there for?"

"It's my house, and I guess I've got the right to haven't I?"

"Oh, excuse me," apologised the policeman, coming closer; "I didn't recognise you. What's the matter? Lost your right key?"

"No" very curtly.

"Forgot it when you came out?"

"No."

"Afraid of disturbing somebody that's sick if you knock.?"

"No."

"Want to get in early to breakfast, perhaps?"

"No," shorter than ever.

"Sitting here to get cool before going to bed, likely?" and the policeman chuckled, for the thermometer marked considerably below freezing point.

"No."

"Are you——" began the policeman, when the man interrupted him.

"Say," he said, "do I have to reveal to you the sacred secrets of my household?"

"No," said the policeman, almost as short as the man had said it.

"Do I have to communicate to you my domestic infelicities?"

"No."

"Do I have to tell you that my wife is waiting at the head of the stairs in there for me?"

"No."

"Do I have to inform you that she has declared war?"

"No." stammered the astonished policeman.

"Well, then" commanded the man, "you go on away from here and attend to your own business. I'll sit here till the middle of next week if I want to," and the policeman, thoroughly abashed, apologised to the man and went round the corner.


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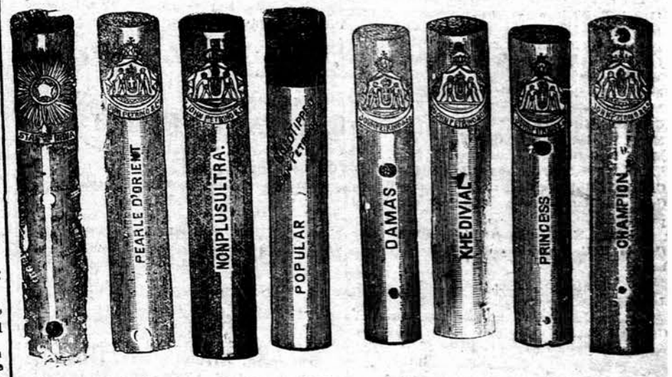


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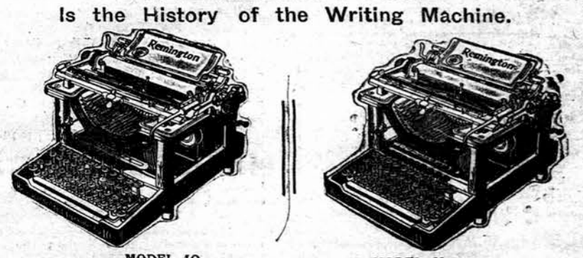


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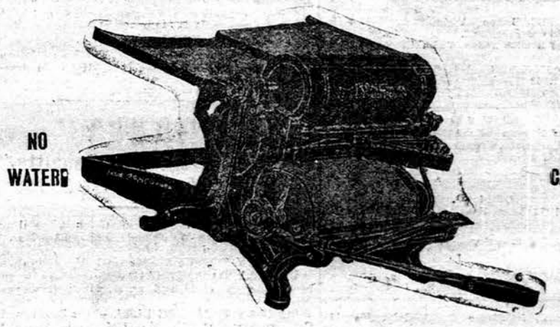


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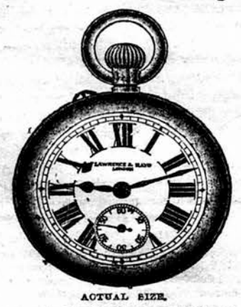

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# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOXING.

### The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 22.

Referee—Colonel Grantham, 33rd Cavalry.

Judges—Captain Noke, R. A. M. C., and Lieutenant Mowat, 26th Cavalry.

Time-keeper—Mr. Defrece.

Master of Ceremonies—Lieutenant Haynes, Northampton Regiment.

The Tournament opened to-night before an enormous assemblage in the mammoth arena.

It was originally intended to postpone the tournament owing to the melancholy event in Bombay, but the executive found it impracticable as competitors were time-limited men and most of them had come in from long distances.

The fighting was altogether capital throughout.

Results :—

Feather Weights.—First Round.

Lce.-Corpl. Callear, Worcesters, beat Pte. Rommle, Worcesters ; Lce-Corpl Panton, Middlesex, beat Pte. Stewart, Northamptons; Lce.-Corpl. Manning, Northamptons, beat Pte. Grooby, Lincolns; Pte. Robson, Durhams, beat Pte. Mass, S. W. Borderers; Pte. Hookings, Lincolns, beat Pte. Hammond, Leicesters ; Pte Calloway, The Queen's, beat Lce-Corpl. Edwards, East Surreys.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Corpl Atkinson, Lincolns, beat Pte, Barry, S. W. Borderers;

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—FIRST ROUND.

Lce.-Corpl. Oates, The Queen's, vs. Pte. Norris, S. W. Borderers.

Oates won, Norris having broken his thumb and retired in the first round.

Trumptr, Wilson, 3rd Coy., B. V. A. vs. Corpl. Finiston, 8th Battery, R. F. A.

Wilson hurt his wrist and tendered his resignation.

Pte Dixon, Worcesters, vs. Pte Watson, Worcesters.

Watson having scratched, Dixon won.

Lce-Corpl. Hillier., East Surreys, vs Lce-Corpl. Turner, S. W. Borderers.

Turner having scratched, Hillier won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—FIRST ROUND.

Pte Burnshaw, The Queen's, vs Gr. Gibson, 8th Batt., R F A.

Gibson threw up the sponge in the last round.

Bombr. Griffin, 11th Batt. R. F. A. vs. Corpl. Williams, S. W. Borderers.

Griffin had his man out in the first round.

## BOXING.

### Secunderabad Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 22.

The 13th Hussars have just concluded a very successful week's Boxing Tournament at Bolarum, the prominent features of which were the Garrison Cup, given by the officers, for the regiment gaining the most points in the tournament, and a competition for a handsome Regimental Belt. Keen interest was evinced in all the events and the efforts of Lieutenant Fisher, the Secretary, were rewarded by good fights and large audiences in the finals.

Boy Kimberley, 13th Hussars, beat Boy Pearlston in the Boys' series.

Corporal Hancock, 13th Hussars, beat Gunner Bodycote, 1st Battery, on points, in the 9st. 7lbs. Novices' series, and in the final of the Bantam Weights, Private Ince, Royal Fusiliers, beat Private Lart, of the same Regiment, easily, the Referee stopping the fight in the second round, owing to Lart's scheming from punishment.

A six-round contest between Sergeant Smith, Royal Fusiliers, and Lance-Corporal Panton, Middlesex, ended in favour of the latter, who is in strict training for Poona and was much superior in form, though Smith, as usual, fought with good science.

The issue in the Feather Weights lay between Privates Millard and Howard of the Royal Fusiliers, Howard proved himself a thorough adept in ring craft and won easily.

The final in the 13th Hussars Championship Belt, six rounds, between Private Payne, 9st.-10lbs., and Private Gill, 10st. 2lbs., excited great interest from the outset. Payne was easily accredited the better man of the pair, though giving weight away, and by clean hitting and experience in tactics piled up points. Gill made a brave display, but was decidedly inferior in skill. Payne was declared the winner amidst loud applause.

In the 10st 7lbs. Novices' final, Turner, 41st Battery, faced Taylor, 13th Hussars, and, though he found Taylor a tough opponent, secured the verdict.

Excitement ran high as the last fight of the tournament was announced, because the points for the Cup stood at Royal Fusiliers 14, 13th Hussar 12, with the 13th Hussars having a representative in Bassington to run them level with the Fusiliers, or otherwise. The deciding bout was the final in the Middle Weights, Bassington's opponent being Hicks of the 1st Battery. R. F. A. The battle was of a ding-dong character all through, Bassington doing his level best to gain the honour for his regiment. Points were even at the end of the third round, and in the extra minute ordered, Hicks forced matters and obtained most of the leads, won. Thus the Fusiliers earned the Cup, with two points to spare.

Colonel Pedder made a speech at the conclusion, congratulating all concerned, especially Payne, the Belt winner and the Royal Fusiliers. Colonel Stanton received the Cup for the latter Regiment.

## LAWN-TENNIS.

### Western India Championship

The Final of the Singles in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship will be played to-day at 5-30 p.m., between J. S. Milne and A. H. Glendenning.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday, 22nd March.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit
Mr R R S' br aus h Lachlan
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick
Messrs Wood and Badger's b e g Squire Alfred
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Mafoota
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold

SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton.
Aga S Shah's br e g Peria Doray
Mr W Hutchins' br aus g Baritone
Mr G K's b e m Wolferton
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus m Alruna.
Captain Hodgson's ch e g Pincher.
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Manlock
Mr A S Oomer's ch e m Mergul.
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S
Mr J Crawford's b e g Haymaker.
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Conscience.
Mr G P Cosen's br aus g Umutbee.

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr W L Cameron's g aus g Chieftain
Mr E C Reid's b aus g Ripple
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Seagull
Mr J H Symington's ch aus g Pilot
Mr M N Hogg's b aus g Goldfinder
Mr B H Alderson's br aus m Veronique
Mr J Crawford's br aus g Haphazard
Mr J Crawford's br aus g Blowhard
Lt Col G H Bull's br aus g Blackthorn
Mr Vincent Clifford's b aus g Early Dawn
Mr M Rommel's b aus g The State
Mr M Rommel's b aus g Good Luck

THE AU REVOIR PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 12-3
Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14
Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's b a h Company 14
Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13-3
Mr. Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Messrs. A Abdoola and Abubaker A Rehman's b a h Real Blood 13-3
Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Gwalior 13 1 3-4
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13-3
Mr Nasrulla Andria's ch a h Woolwinder 13-3
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3 3-4
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 13-2
Mr Adil's ch a h Zari 13 2 3-4
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr A J De Souza's g a h Sabah 13-3
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13-2
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13 3 1-2
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Reuter 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 13-3
Mr R R S's g a h Mudkoor 13 2 1-2
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 3 1-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Sanjukdhar 13 3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Hyacinth 13 3 3-4
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Hamayoon 14
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajont 13 2 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr M Goculdass's b a h Bay Middleton 13-3
Mr M Goculdass's b a h Maimoon 13 3 1-2
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Murzook 12 2 3-4

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr Kassim Jurji's b a h Desert King
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Darianoor
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's b a h Company 14
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Beg's b a h Brutus
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr G K's g a h Moscow
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13-2
Mr R R S's g a h Precious
Mr James ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Mr Hosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer
Messrs M Goculdass and Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer
Messrs Goculdass and Syed's ch a h Dilerjung 13-3
Mr M Goculdass's b a h Hazza 13 3 3-4
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England.

ARAB SELLING PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Kassim Jurji's b a h Desert King
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Grey Rose 14
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Middleman
Mr Abdul Mohsen Mana's ch a h His Highness
Mr Beg's b a h Brutus
Mr Adil's g a h Maharaja 13 3 1-2
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr. J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3 3 4.
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2.
Mr G K's g a h Moscow
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo
Major Prideaux's bl a g Nagashi 13-2
Major Prideaux's g a h No Trumps
Mr R R S's g a h Vasco 14
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3
Captain Hodgson's b a g The Munshi 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass's g a h Young Kohinoor 14
Mr M Goculdass's g a h Najmi 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

BOMBAY 15TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY MARCH 27.

SMALL CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 400; 2nd Rs. 200; 3rd Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1908.

13-3 to carry 9st W. I (no landing allowance)

Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5 to close 6 p. m. on Wednesday 24th March and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday 25th March 1909.

Cecil Grey,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay March 22

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAWLEY, the Misses Lawley and Mr. R. E. Lawley will leave Madras for Ootacamund on the 28th instant, accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble O. E. Vesey.

WHAT has a financial crisis in America to do with people living in the wilds of Sikkim or in the dreary wastes of Tibet? asks the "Pioneer." A good deal evidently. To the recent trouble in the United States is attributed the heavy falling off of the Sikkim carpet trade last year ; and of course, fewer carpets means less wool from Tibet, so we have here an illustration of how a financial panic in a far-off country may be reflected in even the most unlikely places. But apart from carpets we understand that the people of Sikkim, who are largely agriculturists are making some progress in the art of lace-making and the weaving of good quality tweeds ; while a firm in Calcutta and a gentleman from Cawnpore are making equally satisfactory progress in developing the copper and other mines of the country.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### ADMIRALTY SIDE.

### DECREE FOR SALE OF A VESSEL.

*Before Mr. Justice Russell.*

A. M. ARUNACHALUN CHETTIAR VS. THE VESSEL BAGLA FALAHI AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff.—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

For defendants.—No appearance.

His Lordship disposed of the suit yesterday. Plaintiff prayed for judgment for the sum of Rs. 6,197-8-0, with interest and costs ; for the immediate arrest of the defendant, the "Bagla Falahi", her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to answer the amount of the plaintiff's claim, for the sale of the Bagla Falahi to satisfy the amount of the decree, together with the costs of the suit.]

The plaintiff stated that the first defendant is the vessel the "Bagla Falahi," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, while the second defendant is Abdul Gani bin Karim, Tindel, and the third defendant is Ahmed bin Sulleman, the owner of the vessel. By an agreement in writing in the nature of a charter party, signed by the second defendant on the 16th January 1909, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 647-8-0, being the amount of freight paid to him by the plaintiff, the second defendant, as the agent of the third defendant, agreed to carry in the said vessel a cargo of 70 annas of salt (an anna being equivalent to 36 bags, weighing 167lbs. each) belonging to the plaintiffs, from the port of Mora in Uran Taluka to Melipuram in Malabar, subject to the stipulations and conditions of the agreement. It was provided by the agreement that the vessel should be ready at Mora to take in the cargo on or before 18th January 1909. In case any mishap or accident should occur to the vessel, or to the cargo en route, necessitating the discharge of the whole or part of the cargo at any of the intermediate ports, the second defendant was to provide and be responsible for the carriage of such cargo to its proper destination, within a reasonable time, if the vessel became unseaworthy by reason of such mishap or accident at his own expense without claiming any extra or additional charges. If the second defendant should fail in taking the cargo safely to its destination, or in fulfilling any of the condition of the charter party, he was bound to pay to the plaintiff any damages or loss which he might incur thereby. The second defendant failed to make the vessel available for the shipment of the cargo on or before the 19th January 1909. Early, however, in the month of February, he received on board the vessel, at Mora, 2,520 bags of salt ; and the vessel sailed from Mora for Malipuram; but being unseaworthy and unable to proceed further, the defendant brought her into Bombay harbour on the 17th February, and then absconded from Bombay, abandoning the vessel. Some of the crew also left her without giving any notice to the plaintiff or to the customs authorities. Plaintiff, however, as soon as he heard of the arrival of the vessel in Bombay, had her towed to the Darukhana Bunder, and landed such of the cargo as was found on board at the Carnac Bunder, when it was ascertained that 857 bags of plaintiff's salt were in sound condition, 627 bags were considerably damaged, 450 bags were empty, and the remaining 586 bags had disappeared altogether. Besides Rs. 647-8 paid as freight to defendant, plaintiff had expended about Rs. 1,000 for the towing of the vessel, and the landing and warehousing of the cargo; and had suffered a loss of Rs. 4,400 on account of damages to and loss of the cargo. The aggregate loss came to Rs. 6,197 8, which plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,043-15-9, with costs and interest. It was ordered that the defendant "Bagla Falahi," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, be sold forthwith by the Sheriff by public auction, and the sale proceeds be applied towards the satisfaction of this decree.

### ORIGINAL SIDE.

### DENYING THEIR PARTNER : UNCLE AND NEPHEWS.

*Before Mr. Justice Russell.*

DEVA TULA VS. RAKCHAND KHUSHAL AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. J. D. Davar.

For the Defendants:—Mr. Lowndes.

His Lordship delivered Judgment yesterday in the notice matter in the partnership suit abovementioned. The plaintiff had asked for sanction to prosecute the first two defendants for perjury in their having stated that he was not a partner in the firm of Tuls Suda ; and that there were no books of accounts of the firm in existence after a certain period, some of them having been destroyed by the Municipal authorities during an outbreak of plague, and so forth. The sanction was asked for after a settlement was effected between the parties by the payment to the plaintiff of Rs. 4,650. The plaintiff claimed that he had a one-third share in the business of the firm, which consisted of money-lending and groceries. The defendants denied the claim.

His Lordship said that in spite of the disastrous prospects laid before him by counsel as to what the result would be were he to refuse the application, he hesitated not to refuse it. The suit was between the uncle and his two nephews, and was settled on the payment of Rs. 4,650; a lease was executed by the uncle, who was the plaintiff. Now one knew enough of this country also to know that if a sanction for the prosecution or inquiry as to the alleged perjury of these young men was given, it would be a sort of powerful engine to enable the getting from them of more than the sum for which the settlement was effected. Mr. Lowndes, for the defendants, drew the Court's attention to I. L. R. 6 Cal. 440, which was exactly to the point, and his Lordship entirely agreed with the observation made in it by Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, proposing to follow on the lines of that case. Apparently there was no Bombay case in point. On the strength of 19 Cal. 345, it was suggested that a preliminary enquiry could be ordered, but were his Lordship to order such a one, not many out of the Rs. 4,650 paid to the plaintiff would remain in his hands. It should not be understood for one moment that the Court would shirk from a proper enquiry into a perjury committed. On the other hand, where a case was settled and payment made, it might be a matter of the gravest possible abuse to allow a party to "keep up his sleeve" and prosecute his adversary for perjury. The application was refused. No order was made as to costs.

### CHARGE AGAINST SOLICITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the report that appeared in your issue of the 17th March 1909, under the heading "Charges against Solicitors" as most incomplete besides misleading.

The petition against Mr. Mirza, a Solicitor and an officer of H. M's. High Court of Bombay, contained, amongst other things, first that he acted improperly in not applying for refund of Rs. 500 paid by him to the Prothonotary though he was specifically instructed by me by actually pointing out that an appellant from an appeal under clause 15 Letters Patent is not bound to deposit security having regard to 27 Madras 121 and that Rule 776 of Bombay High Court Rules do not apply to appeal under clause 15 Letters Patent ; secondly, that he acted improperly in not taking measures to fight out the appeal No. 72 of 1908 when it came on for hearing although he had been provided with sufficient funds; thirdly, that having regard to order 3 rule 4, order of discharge could only be obtained from a "Judge" "with the consent of the client," that therefore he acted improperly in applying for discharge from the "Prothonotary" and "against my consent" and allowing the said appeal to be dismissed for want of appearance; for this negligence I suffered in expenses; that under the circumstances for neglect of duty a rule in distinct terms was applied for by Mr. P. F. Khare on my behalf as per prayer in the petition, against Mr. Mirza to show cause why he should not be suspended or removed under article 13, Legal Practitioners' Act, and Article 10 Letters Patent. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice declined to grant rule stating that for neglect of duty there was also another course open, namely to sue the solicitor for damages.

As regards Mr. D'Cunha, an attorney and an officer of H. M's. High Court of Bombay, it was, amongst other things, stated by me in petition first that he acted improperly in declining to part with Tramway shares amounting to more than Rs. 3,000 received by him as my attorney from the defendant's attorneys; secondly, that he acted improperly in insisting upon the said shares standing in my name and forming the subject matter of the suit being transferred to his name; thirdly, that he being my attorney on record acted improperly in allowing the said suit—suit No. 844 of 1908 against one Dossibai Marker—to be dismissed for want of appearance by his not taking measures to fight it out although I had even put him in more than sufficient funds; fourthly, that he, as declared in re Cutts 16 L. T. N. S. 715, committed "gross misconduct" in disclosing confidential communication and advice as between an attorney and client, strictly prohibited by law, from the witness box during his cross-examination by the learned Mr. Lowndes for Jaimietram, Dessibai's attorney, the accused in complaint filed against him for defamation in Police Court, although no questions on the said communication and advice was put to Mr. D'Cunha in his examination-in-chief by me.

That although it was pointed out by me to their Lordships the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor that according to Privy Council it is within the "duties" of a Court informed of the "misconduct" of one of the practitioners before it, to take steps to have the matter adjudicated upon, their Lordships declined to grant me rule against Mr. D'Cunha to show cause why he should not be suspended or removed under article 13, Legal Practitioners' Act and Article 10 Letters Patent with the same observation as made in the case of Mr. Mirza, viz., that I had also another course open to sue Mr. D'Cunha for damages.

As the report as given by you in your issue of the 17th instant is not correct and may create a wrong impression in the minds of the readers I have to request you to have this published in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, &c.

DINSHAW F. MARKER.

March 22.

### FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | ... | Nil | ..... | Nil | ... |
| Teheran ... | 22 | 1 | 59 p. m. | 1 | 10 |
| Suez ..... | 22 | 2 | 50 p. m. | 0 | 40 |

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

A WORTHING correspondent writes :—I have good authority for stating that his Majesty has practically decided upon the acquisition of Beach House, Worthing, as a South Coast residence, and that the definite announcement of the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations is likely to be made within a few days. The purchase price is reported to be £22,000.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chamber.

12-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed bin Abdoola Bezid vs Muncherji Kaikhushroo Hirasneck and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

150- Dinshaw and D Jamnadas Vundrsvandas and others vs Haridas Nanji.

782-08 Captain and V Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed vs Goolam Mohedin Alias Abdool Kadam Azad and others.

927-08 Mansookhlal J and H Edulji Jeevanji Mistry vs Rustom Burjorji Wadia.

933-08 Mulji and K Bai Amba widow vs Dayabhoy Tapidas Raghavaya B and N.

5-09 Mulla and M Esmailji Fatteally, vs Mahomed Ally Gullam Hoosein and another Wadia G and Co.

17-09 Tyabji D and Co Ragunathdas Chatoorbhoy and others vs Rambuksh Hanstram and others.

119-09 Captain and V Bhugvandas Madhuram vs Nandram Morilal the firm.

121-09 Matubhoy J and M The Nippon M K Kaisha vs Messrs. N H Belgamwalla and Coy Jehangir S S.

124-09 Pestonji R D and Co Pestonji Sapoorji Narilwalla and others vs Lala Parbhu Dayal.

150-09 Captain N V Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed vs Hafiz Valeyoola Jehangir G B.

152-09 Edgelow G W and Co Nurotum Moraji Goculdas vs Soorendra Atmaram Sarkhas.

178-09 Thakardas and Co. Mirja Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani the firm vs Bomanji Rustomji.

179-07 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Messrs Meoiji Bros Jeonani.

182-09 Madhowji K and C Paranmul G Singani vs Joosni Ebrahim.

188-09 Payne and Co Mahomed Roushan vs Kanji Bhanji Alia Ghellabhoy Shroff and D.

For Judgement.

254-05 Wadia G and Co Ghallabhoy Liladhur vs Munchersha N Chandabhoy Ardeshir H D and Co Pestonji R K and Co.

For Judgment on Motion.

31-07 Tyabji D. and Co. Bai Mootibai vs. Chumilal Pitamber Shamra M. and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08 Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part-heard.

906-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Kermalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.

575-07 Wadia G and Co, Bhagwandas Harjivan and another vs Bhagwandas Jamnadas Madhowji K and Co, for postponement.

9-09 Mulla and M. Gena Vanaji and another vs Gopalji Mulji and another Shroff D and D.

829-08 Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna Edgelow G W and Co.

927-07 Mulji and K, Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.

335-08 Wadia G and Co, Manibai vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G and P N Billimoria.

348-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and other, S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.

168-07 Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal Ramnarayan vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.

28-08 Ardeshar J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorduddin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co.

125-07 Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.

628-08 Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.

632-08 T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V.

601-07 Khanderao L and M Ramrao Bapuji Kirtikar and others vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtikar and another Daphtary F and D.

738-07 Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhur and others vs Pestonji Jehagir Hormusji and others Khunderao K and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

1023-08 Smitham B and Co, W Crowder and Co Ld vs Lukhmunsing Saigal.

Long Cause.

389-08 Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09 Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

397-02 Captain and V, Ramchandra Waman vs Vasoodeo Waman and others, Mansookhlal J and H, Captain and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

629-06 K D Shroff Cawasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perozsha Pestonji Bharucha and another Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J Part heard.

314-07 Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola Vallad Mahomed Cassum and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and another Bicknell M and R Part heard.

568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Joonas Fazul Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co C P D Cunha.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

756-07 Thakersias and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.

155-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansookhlal J and H.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Ehicaji Khan vs S F Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.

615-06 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwala and P.

981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Osman and others Payne and Co.

945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Hourbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakordas and Co.

482-07 Payne and Co Morarji Canji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamji M & B.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)

2-09 In, person Ludibai widow vs Gangabai widow.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1909.


## THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE spirit of optimism dominates the Financial Statement which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented to the Governor-General's Council yesterday. He made the announcement of a deficit approximating three and three-quarter millions sterling. But the prospect of making that good and coming out on the right side at the end of the year causes him no dismay. That is, of course, the right spirit in which to attack obstacles and we hope he may realise his ambition—to tide over difficulties and have a substantial little surplus in the treasuries in India and England by this time next year. The estimates are based on the expectation of a normal monsoon and of a revival of trade—a frail foundation on which to rear a great superstructure—but one on which the Finance Member builds, with only slight signs of temerity, since he anticipates increases from several quarters as the result of returning prosperity. There is to be no reduction of taxation and a tight hand is to be kept on expenditure. No provision is made for enlarged Councils or an increase of highly-paid officials; so we may take it the Government of India does not look forward to the immediate adoption of Lord Morley's Reform Scheme. Sir Guy Wilson mentions the fact that Sir Edward Baker budgeted for a surplus of over half a million sterling; but, says he, the situation altered materially for the worse since his Budget was framed, and instead of a small surplus the year ended with a large deficit. For this there are two outstanding reasons—the first, the protracted weakness in the agricultural conditions of the year; the second a grave depression in trade, "not a depression which is local or peculiar to India, but one of those great reactions which periodically affect the whole of the civilised world." Sir Guy would console us with the contemplation of the misfortunes of our neighbours, several of the wealthiest nations in the world being to-day in the same plight as ourselves.

The Finance Minister would also have us remember that the present deficit is the first that has occurred in India since 1897-8 and look forward hopefully to the coming year. It is something to know that "the occasion is not one for cheery optimism but for circumspection and economy." There is to be no extra taxation. Sir Guy Fleetwood is cheery despite himself and dreams of a surplus of £230,900. Moreover, he seeks to infect us with his own optimism by demonstrating in an elaborate table that our National Debt is the smallest in the world per head of population, being £1 1s. 3d. against Australia's £58, Portugal's £33, France's £31 and Great Britain's £18. Sir Guy finds solace in all this, but is not unaware that estimating in India is "largely a gamble in rain." And his concluding sentence will doubtless strike a sympathetic note in various quarters: "I have no desire to minimise the difficulties, which it would be folly to ignore, attaching to Currency and Exchange, to the present position of the Gold Standard Reserve and the weakness of our cash balances. But on the other hand I find no evidence of any adequate cause for pessimism, and I can see no reason why with a due regard for economy, favourable harvests and a period of peace, we should not look forward to a return of the prosperity which has characterised former years." In pursuing this policy of economy, Government will borrow two and a half crores in India and the Railway Companies will raise close on two and a half millions sterling in capital. A sum of forty-four lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt. The remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies are likely to result in a net credit in India of 439 lakhs. Repayments of loans granted to cultivators, municipalities, etc., in previous years will exceed the net amount of such loans to be issued during the year by 42 lakhs; and deposits and miscellaneous remittance transactions are expected to show a net receipt of 92 lakhs. On the other hand provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of 30 lakhs from Provincial balances, and of 19 lakhs in connection with the redemption of permanent debt; (2) for capital expenditure of 11,04 lakhs in India on Railways and Canals; and (3) for payment of Council Bills to the extent of 24,10 lakhs. It is also necessary to increase by about three crores the cash balances in India, which have been seriously reduced during the current year. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates 38,63 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only 36,17 lakhs. Hence the projected raising of the loans.

We agree that increased taxation would have been a greater evil than curtailment of expenditure. An increase of the Income Tax, for example, would have been a disgrace to the Government of India. It is much too heavy already, and to have added to indirect taxation would have been a burden on the poor. But the heads of the spending departments have saved the necessity for increasing our load. We trust it will prove wise to cut down the grant for Famine Relief and that no more than is available will be required. In all departments, except Police, Education, Medical and Scientific, retrenchment is being enforced, the main contraction of expenditure occurring under Civil Works. The progress of re-organisation is responsible for a growth in Police charges and a considerable increase of expenditure is provided for under Protective Works. Increased expenditure is provided for public instruction in Bombay, which province is also to have three lakhs in aid of Police reform. The Army has taken its full share in helping the Financial Department to face a lean year. Nevertheless there is an inevitable increase of £818,300 under that head, which is explained in the Financial Statement. As regards Railway construction it is shown that Government is unable to act on the advice that twelve and a half millions shall annually be spent as Railway capital in the new year. Government is prepared to borrow as much as it prudently can, but the depletion of the cash balances debars it from supplementing borrowing to the same extent as would ordinarily have been done. Consequently the programme has had to be kept down to ten millions. Government "recognises that this must be a disappointmet to those who believe that Railway extension is one of the outstanding economic needs of the country," but trusts "that a more liberal scale of expenditure will not be long deferred." The Railway Board report that the results of the working in the past year must have a retarding effect on the steady progress which was being made in bringing the Railways to a higher state of efficiency. The prospects of the coming year are at present conjectural, and the Railway Board have thought it advisable to reduce the provision for working expenses for next year by curtailing the outlay to be incurred on improvements and betterments at the cost of Revenue, since, however desirable these works may be, they are not justified unless earnings unmistakeably resume their former buoyancy. As will be seen, that although Government acknowledges retrenchment is never wholly agreeable, it has adopted the wisest course, and we approve the determination to cut down expenditure rather than run the risk of adding to the burdens of the people by increasing taxation.

BEES AS FERTILISERS.

THAT the busy bee is a profitable adjunct to fruit farming is being preached eloquently by the British Agricultural Department. Careful bee-keepers have long benefited from the amount of honey and wax produced by each of their hives, but they have hardly realised that the business of blossom-fertilisation, which bees unconsciously carry on while gathering honey, is almost of greater importance to their masters than the filling of their own combs. One instance among many is of note where an orchard, which was for a long time unproductive, yielded an abundance of fruit when bees were introduced to it. A writer on apiculture in a Home paper avers that there is room for ever so many more bee-stocks than are housed in England, for the nectar producing blossoms are still far in excess of their needs. Yet bee-keeping is every year growing in favour, for the cottager and the small holder recognise the value of the honey so easily collected from them. All advantages and drawbacks considered, the average annual return from each healthy hive of bees is from thirty to forty pounds' weight of honey. This is in great demand at one shilling a pound. The stocks that are allowed to swarm give less than this, but as a swarm is in itself a marketable asset, there is little lost if it does detach itself from the old hive. Cunning bee-keepers watch for the young queen and discourage her formation of a young colony if they do not want any. The setting-up cost of bee-farming is between two and three pounds a hive. After that initial expense, feeding and care of the bees in the winter and a policy of as little disturbance as possible all the year round will keep them in a frame of mind most conducive to hive-filling.

So great is the demand for good honey in England that the home produce does not nearly satisfy it. A large London retail firm placed an order last year with the South Australian Bee-Keepers' Association for several tons of honey monthly. The British Bee-Keepers' Association are hard at work teaching cottagers all they should know about trees, how to prepare honey for the market, and generally to increase the return of honey from their hives. They might, parenthetically, advise shop-keepers to protect their stores of honey from contracting tastes that do not enhance the flavor, for it is not known to many that honey, like milk and butter, is affected unfavourably by its neighbours and absorbs more than the good out of the atmosphere. It does not go bad easily but it does change its pure flavour by adding on that of the comestibles by which it is surrounded. The neat sealed squares in their wooden frames look as if nothing could harm them, but it is not so. Bees take care of themselves in the summer-time, ranging far and wide in search of the nectar they find in quantities far beyond their carrying powers; in the winter the feeding necessary is not expensive nor does it impose an onerous duty on the keepers; the taking of the squares of honey in the season is made simpler every day and less irritating to the bees. The task of these insects is also being rendered easier. They are given a lead in starting their neat construction of comb to house the honey, a lead they quite willingly follow. They are watched over at swarming time, and the new Queen and her colony are provided with a comfortable home, without the trouble of wandering far in search of it, where they can begin work the very moment they realise what their task in life is. When will India succeed in inducing its wild bees to settle in garden cities and render up their honey and wax on an orderly and reliable system?

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THERE is so much political feeling and misrepresentation in the matter of the Panama Canal that a recent unbiassed article on the present condition of the Panama zone published by the *Scientific American* is welcome. In a little over three years and at a distance of two thousand miles from the base of supplies a small country or state, we are told, has been organized and a decrepit railway converted into a modern double-track system, and this is in addition to the work done on the actual canal. But more than engineering feats have been accomplished. The Canal zone which was one of the most pestilential areas in the world has been made sanitary; yellow fever, once rampant, has not been known for three years and the death rate is now lower than in many large cities. To those who say that the money is being squandered the following account of how the Canal is being conducted will be of interest. Though much of the business is transacted in Washington, the Isthmian Canal Commission has its headquarters on the Isthmus. The work is done under several departments, and employés are assigned to their respective departments immediately on reaching the Isthmus. Clerks, book-keepers, stenographers, typewriters, surgeons, physicians, foremen, blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, train conductors, diamond-drill setters, engineers, firemen, ironworkers, masons, painters, plasterers, plumbers, quarrymen, tinsmiths, wiremen, are among the many who find positions on the Isthmus to-day. Men who have specialized are desired, and there is no demand for unskilled American labour. The labourers come from the Isthmus, West Indies, and Southern Europe and many of the skilled employés have to pass a civil service examination. The social system is truly remarkable. A high grade employé can obtain a meal for thirty cents while a low grade worker can get a meal for as little as ten cents. Large buildings have been erected where bachelors live free of charge and special houses are given to married couples whill a regular school system similar to that in Northern America prevails. It is estimated that the canal will eventually cost three hundred million dollars, but it cannot be said that the price is too heavy for what has been done and what will accrue to the United States.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Medical Officer of the Port of London has discovered 600 cases of diseased sheep's liver recently landed from the United States. The boxes bore an official label indicating that the goods had been inspected before being exported.

THE German "Navy libel trial," in which ex-Captain Berger and Dr. Ilgenstein, Editor of the journal "Blue Book," are charged with libelling high Officers of the Navy, has taken a surprising turn with the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the second defendant. The verdict was pronounced in his absence. Herr Berger is fined £250, or fifteen days imprisonment, while Dr. Ilgenstein is sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

### COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

### Western Australia.

### LAND SETTLEMENT POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 8.

MR. KIDSTON, the Premier of Queensland, arrived in Melbourne on the 2nd instant, on his way to the Conference of Premiers at Hobart. "I have every hope," said Mr. Kidston, "that a definite result will be arrived at in reference to the division of Customs and Excise revenue between the Commonwealth and the States. I for one fully recognise, and I think that the other representatives will agree, that the necessities of the Commonwealth must increase, and I am, therefore, perfectly willing to give the Commonwealth up to 50 per cent. more than it is now constitutionally entitled to, or three-eights of the net Customs and Excise revenue, instead of one-quarter. But whatever the arrangement made it must be final, and not liable to amendment by any future Parliament at its will. I hope that the Commonwealth representatives will be equally willing to recognise that the States must have financial stability, and if both sides enter the Conference with a desire to do justice to each other a successful issue should result. I would, however, point out that the States are in a much stronger position than some politicians appear to imagine. The Braddon section does not expire until the end of 1910, and before then there will be a new Parliament. Should a disposition be shown by the Commonwealth not to treat the States fairly we in Queensland intend to fight this question at the polls, and I feel confident that as far as the Senate is concerned the new Queensland representatives will be pledged to support the Hobart Agreement. This means that it will be impossible for any Government to upset the financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States."

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

At a meeting of the Federal Cabinet on Tuesday the memorandum from the Chief of the General Staff of Great Britain (General Sir William Nicholson) regarding the establishment of the Imperial General Staff. It is part of the policy of the present Federal Ministry to preserve to the Commonwealth Government the fullest control of the Commonwealth forces in all naval and military questions. It appeared to Ministers that if all the propositions contained in the memorandum were agreed to there would be considerable danger of the control of local general staff passing out of the hands of the local Government. Ministers were unanimously in favour of the general principles of the scheme, and after a long discussion it was decided to adopt the memorandum, with certain alterations and limitations, reserving to the Commonwealth Government the fullest control over the officers of the General Staff. The Prime Minister, in dicussing the matter subsequently, said:—"With certain limitations we have agreed to the proposals set forth in the memorandum, but they must give absolute control to the Commonwealth. We are in favour of every kind of interchange of officers, and every facility should be provided for such interchange but we want to safeguard ourselves against any Imperial control of the Commonwealth Government as regards our own officers. The central features of the scheme have been adopted, but we have taken care that we have not made ourselves subject to Imperial authority."

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PROGRESS.

The Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher) who returned from Western Australia on Tuesday, expressed great satisfaction at the progress the State is making. "I was greatly impressed," he said, "with the advance made in land settlement. I think that the industries associated with the land will now greatly develop. At the same time I do not think that mining is being neglected. The evidence of the permanence of the mining fields was greater, I thought, than when I was in Western Australia about four years ago. The State authorities had been wise enough to encourage land settlement before there was any previous falling off in mining. I had a good reception everywhere from the State Government and the municipal and other bodies, the greatest kindness and consideration were shown to me, and those with me. The Government and other public bodies offered every facility to us to see the country. I was, therefore, enabled to cover a maximum of country in a minimum of time. The people of Western Australia still feel that they are isolated from the rest of Australia, but in my view frequent visits from public men from the Eastern States will do much to remove this feeling, and make them realise that they are as near and dear to their fellow Australians on the other side of the continent as if they were next door neighbours. The Trans-Australian Railway, of course, would be a big thing to Western Australia. I shall only be too happy, if reports from the preliminary survey parties justify its construction, to take the necessary steps. Of course it is a big question, and not to be settled off-hand, but if we can carry out the work under reasonable conditions we should do so."

LAND SETTLEMENT.

When the Price Government took office in July, 1905, they instituted a vigorous policy of land settlement, with the result that since then over 4,000,000 acres of Crown lands and repurchased lands have been allotted to nearly 3,000 farmers. The new areas opened up have been chiefly in Pinnaroo, Eyre Peninsula, and Kangaroo Island, and there have also been various repurchased estates in the north and south-east, together with the reclaimed swamp lands along the Murray. The bulk of the Crown lands made available consists of mallee country. It is not very fertile, but with the application of superphosphates fair crops have been produced. The Governme have pioneered the process of settlement b boring for water wherever it was likely to b found and clearing roads. They also let th areas at small rentals on easy terms. With th present up-to-date and scientific methods o farming the chances are that those who hav gone on the country will do reasonably well. Th general average of the Pinaroo and Lamere farms under wheat last season was about 1 bushels, but where the ground was followe and the best methods of cultivation we adopted, as in the older districts, the yie reached 20 bushels and over. The same r mark applies to the newly-opened lands Eyre Peninsula. On Kangaroo Island th progress has not been so marked, becau not so much country has been opened up an the difficulties to contend with are greate On the repurchased lands the farmers hav done extremely well, especially in the north ern estates, where crops have been obtaine ranging from 16 to over 30 bushels to th acre. This is accounted for to a great exten by the facts that the seasons were favourabl and the lands were new.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The dispute about the Boundary betwee South Australia and Victoria has lasted no for many years, although many attempts have been made to arrive at an amicable settlement Mr. George Ash, M.P., years ago collated all the evidence that was available on the subject and put the South Australian case before the public in a speech in the House of Assembly which extended over several Wednesday afternoons. The exhaustive statement stands recorded in "Hansard" as a monu ment at once to his industry and h skill. The Government are preparing now to take a bold step which, if carried out will assuredly precipitate the litigation in fa vour of which Mr. Ash argued, but will probably cause the neighbour State to take the initia tive. In speaking at Millicent last Wednes day at a complimentary dinner to Mr. D Campbell, M.P., who is leaving the district t settle in Adelaide, the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. L. O'Loughlin), according to th report in the "Border Watch," said the Price Government tried to settle the disputed boun dary question with the Victorian Government An agreement was made with the Bent Ministry but Mr. Murray came into power and said h would have nothing to do with that agreement Before he left Adelaide he gave instructions to the Surveyor-General to give the Victoria Government notice that South Australia intende to put surveyors on the disputed territory That would mean more work for the lawyers They were certain they had the right, and a party of surveyors would be put on before new Christmas.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Mr. Joseph Cook, the leader of the Federa Opposition, addressed a meeting of the women branch of the Australasian National League i Adelaide on Thursday. In the course of hi speech he said that Australia, for the past few years, had been dominated by a minority of it people. It was their own fault, but the same kind of organisation which hitherto had worked mischief for Australia, the same self-sacrificing effort, would cure the mischief finally once and for all. (Hear, hear.) Saying that the electors particularly those on his side, were suffering from a feeling of apathy, he desired to refer to the Labour-Socialists. He knew that the Labour people would rather be called the Labour Party, but he did not regard them as representing the Labour Party. They did not represent the best interests of Labour in any sense or shape. If they did, he would be with them. They were no longer the Labour Party, but a purely political party which traded on the sacred sentiment of Labour for politi cal and class ends. With a splendid minority they had been able to control the destinies of the Commonwealth. It was simply their self sacrifice to an organisation which enabled them to do this, but the same machinery which had produced the mischief would bring about a cure. In regard to the present situation he said that it was all mystery and cloudy, no the less so since the splendid speeches delivered by Mr. Deakin in Tasmania. He did no understand some of them, and it was time that the people were made definitely aware of the intentions of the public men of Australia and shown how to meet the great problems which would confront them in the future After dealing with the relations between Mr Deakin and the Labour Party, Mr. Cook referred to the attitude of the latter on the leading questions of the day. He said that the Labour Party was putting forward defence proposals with the idea of striking Mr. Deakin. His immediate task would be to strive to secure a Government in Australia with strong majority which would steer wisely and work in harmony with the States."

THE FRUIT HARVEST.

The Australian apple and pear export season is now in full swing. Shipments of apples have been despatched by all the exporting States to Europe, and Victoria has been sending large quantities of pears to New Zealand. Assisted by Government subsidised steamers Victoria has sent trial shipments of apples, consisting of several hundred cases to Java, with a view to establishing a trade in that fruit with Javanese. The Victorian crop last year was poor, but that of this year establishes a record, although the full extent of the yield cannot be definitely stated until the late maturing varieties have been harvested. The total quantity booked for export from Melbourne up to the present is 153,000 cases. The South Australian crop can be regarded as a very fair one, but it is not equal to that of last year when a record yield for the State was harvested. Unfortunately for South Australians, however poor prices were paid in London and on the Continent in 1908, but it is hoped that this season's values will show a great advance on those of twelve months ago. A puzzling feature in connection with the export of South Australian apples last year, is that although the fruit was of undounted high quality—the best that has ever been shipped from the State—a number of the consignments were reported to be in poor condition on arrival in London, some of the lots being almost worthless through the ravages of bitter pit. At the time of shipment from Port Adelaide the fruit showed no sign of this or any other disease. Mr. F. W. Vears, a prominent Victorian exporter, has recently been making observations about the shipment of fruit to Europe, which may have some bearing upon this matter. After referring to the fact that apples should be placed in the Government cool store for a few days before being placed abroad the mail steamers—a practice that has been followed by some of the shippers in South Australia—he makes the announcement that he has abandoned the method. The reason he gives is that he finds it useless to do so when other shippers fail to treat their apples in like manner. It has been found that fruit cooled down before shipment is affected by the heat thrown off by other apples, which had gone straight to the hold from the orchards. He expresses the opinion that a common understanding should be arrived at by shippers, who should recognise that different consignments stored in the same hold of a vessel should be as near the same condition as possible. There is no doubt that all fruit should be cooled down before being placed in steamers for oversea shipment.

A.

[By Telegraph from Perth, W.A.]

## THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

### TELEPHONE SERVICE RESUMED.

### The Strikers and the Government.

### SUBMISSION BEFORE PARDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Paris local Telephone Service has resumed normal working. There are four hundred absentees out of a total of two thousand employes. The Foreign Services are still demoralised. The Minister of Posts, receiving a deputation of strikers, refused to entertain their demands prior to the complete resumption of work.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

M. Clemenceau, replying to a deputation of strikers, appealed to them to resume work, after which he would consider their grievances. The attitude of M. Clemenceau was most conciliatory though he refused to promise that no disciplinary measures would be taken.

M. Barthou, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, informed the deputation that hitherto no one had been dismissed, but the men must return to work by Tuesday at the latest.

A meeting of the strikers held last evening, rejected their Committee's recommendation to resume to-day, but there will be another meeting to-night.

## THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

### Disorder Spreading.

### ATTACK ON A FOREIGN FIRM.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Lashanis have robbed and stripped the agent of the firm of Zeiglers at Swend near Shiraz. Sir G. Barclay has demanded that the Government shall give the Governor of Shiraz stringent instructions to obtain reparation and restoration of the plunder.

The Ispahan-Shiraz road is most unsafe. A telegram from Tabriz of to-day's date, reports that a bomb was thrown into Ain-ed-Dowleh's camp, and caused a panic among the soldiery. Karabaghis have pillaged all the villages between Tabriz and Sofian.

## THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

### Presidential Conference Held.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

A conference, attended by President Taft, Mr. Knox, Mr. Macveagh, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, has been held at Washington to discuss the tariff. Mr. Aldrich argued that the tea duty was impracticable.

## SERVIAN RESERVISTS DISBANDED.

### Advice of the Powers Accepted.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Reuter wires from Belgrade that, acceding to the advice of the Powers, Servia will disband the Reservists to-morrow.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

### The Grand National.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The following gives the latest betting and the probable starters:—

8 to 1 against Mattie Macgregor.
8 to 1 against Lutteur III.
12 to 1 against Rubio.
12 to 1 against Caubeen.
12 to 1 against Shady Girl.

Longer odds against:—Ascetic's Silver, Springbok, Leinster, Rathvale, Domino, Lord Cantham, Ards Rover, Roman Law, Extravagance, Wickham, Paddy Maher, Tom West, Carsey, Brincoga, Lord Rivers, Phaston, Ravensciffe, Davy Jones, Count Rufus, Denmark, Buckaway, Wee Busbie, Grit, Robin Hood, Glencorrig, Wild Fox, and The Lurcher.

### THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Lucus, The Tower, Archibald, and Longcroft have been scratched for the Lincolnshire Handicap.

The following is the latest betting :—
8 to 1 against Hayden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows :—

25 to 20 against Arrarmore.
100 to 12 against Mercutio.
100 to 11 against Succour.
10 to 1 against Borax, General Stoessel and Kaffir Chief.
100 to 7 against Raeberry.
20 to 1 against Wood Hall, Duke of Sparta and Velvet.
25 to 1 against Sir Archibald and Longcroft.
100 to 3 against Summer and Idominee.

## NAVAL SUPREMACY.

### Generous Offer from the Colonies.

### A "DREADNOUGHT" TO THE MOTHERLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The first German cruiser of the "Invincible" type, the "Von der Tann," has been launched at Hamburg.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Navy continues to be the chief topic. Reuter wires from Wellington that Government has offered immediately to defray the cost of one "Dreadnought" and of another if necessary.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Lord Mayor, in co-operation with other Mayors, will call a meeting to consider the gift of a "Dreadnought" to the Motherland.

Mr. Fisher, the Premier, says that the Empire is only awakening to the question of defence.

## THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

### The Question of Contraband.

### BLOCKADE RUNNING.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The agreement concluded at the recent International Naval Conference has been published. It will be known as the Declaration of London. The Agreement constitutes a remarkable advance towards the codification of International law. The Declaration settles what is contraband, what is conditional contraband and what is not contraband. Coal is placed in the second and cotton in the third category.

A compromise is effected concerning blockade. Henceforward blockade runners can be arrested anywhere within the blockader's radius of action. Neutral vessels carrying contraband can only be sunk when it is an absolute necessity.

Admiral Sakamoto, interviewed by Reuter's representative on the subject, said that he was very glad that Great Britain and Japan had agreed throughout the Conference. He paid a warm tribute to Great Britain's spirit of conciliation, which would result in inestimable benefit.

## DEATH OF PRINCE KILKOFF.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The death is announced of Prince Kilkoff, the organiser of the Siberian Railway during the Russo-Japanese War.

## THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

### Mr. O'Brien Re-appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It is announced that Mr. O'Brien will remain as the American Ambassador to Japan.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Persia," with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

## CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

### Sub-divisional Officer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

A telegram from Dacca reports that Afsar-ud-din Mahomed, lately Sub-divisional Officer, Manikganj, has been convicted before Mr. Stinton, Additional Magistrate, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 161 and to six months' simple under section 165, sentences to run concurrently, for taking a bribe of Rs. 3,000.

The Judge will be moved to-morrow.

## DEATH OF MRS. ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Captain A. B. Roberts, Burma Commission, died in Rangoon yesterday morning. The deceased had been in bad health since her return to Burma in November and was to have sailed for home a fortnight ago. She rapidly grew worse and Captain Roberts was hurriedly summoned from Mandalay on Thursday. The funeral took place yesterday evening. The body was conveyed from the General Hospital to the Barr St. Jetty, where a party of the Royal Scots Fusiliers bore the coffin covered with the Union Jack to the tug "Hlaing," which put out to sea and the body was committed to the deep at an early hour this morning.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Colonel Hogge, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, officiates in command of the Peshawar Infantry Brigade, vice Campbell, proceeding on leave.

It is notified that it has been decided to alter the age of compulsory retirement for Majors of the British Service to 50 years with effect from 1st April next. Majors who are at the age of 46 on that date can voluntarily retire at any time after 48 years on £300 per annum.

Colonel E. T. Gastrell, Indian Army, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General and posted to the Rawalpindi Division.

Colonel J. Dallas, R. E., is appointed Deputy Director-General, Military Works.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

YET another "Paradise for Retired Officers," to add to the many others that are awaiting them. The latest is British Columbia, "a country for people with sporting instincts and small incomes" who may enjoy the profitable and not too laborious occupation of fruit-growing. There a man and his family can live on a small pension in comfort, but £500 or £600 a year is positive affluence. Colonel Gordon, late Indian Army, has just returned from making a prolonged tour of the country and is most enthusiastic in his recommendation of it as a paradisical abiding place for retired officers. When one considers what a number of earthly paradises have been selected by kindly intentioned people, for the retired officer and the Anglo-Indian in particular, the wonder is that old haunts like Southsea, Cheltenham, Bath and Kensington should remain as much in favour with them as ever they were and that they can accustom themselves to life in such confined surroundings, and the unequable climate of Great Britain. It must be the gregariousness of their nature. With regard to the Indian Army, as time goes on officers who avail themselves of the between drill season leave will cease to realise what an English winter is, till they retire and return Home to its vicissitudes. Viewed from the plains of India, old England is seen through very rosy glasses; as Charing Cross may appear on the day of one's arrival after a spell of the East. We should know by this time that the "Merrie England" of the stage is not the England of reality. With so many delectable spots then to select from and facilities for acquiring all information regarding them, the returning exile would do well to pause before he ships his heavy baggage for a Home port. The daily papers are just now full of instances in proof of the fact that there is a steady exodus of what are termed the middle classes, from the country. Under the present regime there is a general feeling of apprehension and uncertainty prevailing amongst the class which is the mainstay and backbone of the nation. House property has depreciated in value for there is no desire as there once was amongst this class to own the house they lived in. As regards British Columbia, it may be mentioned that the Archbishop of Canterbury speaking a few days ago predicted that it was the spot where East and West will meet.

The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry is the latest addition to our National Army. A detachment of these gallant yeomen in petticoats; no skirts! was to have paraded last Saturday for the London Territorial Saturday "march out," but their gay uniform of red, blue and yellow was not designed to be hidden under waterproofs nor to be subjected to the rough treatment of the elements; the detachment decided therefore that it would be more cosy at home by the fireside, so the ride was abandoned, much to the disappointment of an expectant crowd which was gathering to witness the novel display. At a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution a member referred, to them as "a corps of mounted female nurses" which was somewhat unkind if not ungallant in view of the title they have themselves assumed. He was well aware, he said, that the corps was not as yet officially recognised but he thought he might fairly say it had been winked at! He thought that the Council should be on its guard lest these ladies should find their way into the Army List and become eligible for election to the instituition.

The 23rd (Battersea) Battalion, County of London Regiment requires 500 recruits to make up its full establishment. A meeting of the borough notables, presided over by the Mayor of Battersea, was convened for the purpose of stirring up the local patriots. If anything could help to convince Lord Lucas, who was present, that compulsory training is inevitable, surely his experiences at the Battersea meeting would. The proceedings were uproarious from start to finish and none of the speakers on the platform could obtain a hearing. The battalion's band was present to play patriotic airs but its sounds were drowned by the band of the Amalgamated Society of Musicians which stationed outside the hall played the Dead March without intermission. Amidst the wildest disorder Lord Lucas endeavoured to demonstrate to his audience the great importance of Home Defence and was greeted with loud cries of "Some of us ain't got no 'omes to defend"! In an interval of shouts, yells, hisses and "cat calls" the opportunity was not lost of heckling the Under-Secretary of State for War in regard to compulsory service for the employes of the Alliance Insurance Company. Mr. Haldane's publicly expressed approval of the action of this company, in the House of Commons, has given offence all round. The extreme Radicals and Socialists resent it as the beginning of a compulsory system of military training, the large employees resent it as meaning compulsion and the supporters of the universal training movement condemn Mr. Haldane's pronouncement on the principle of what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander too, for if Mr. Haldane encourages compulsory service in private firms why not endeavour to make military service compulsory for the thousands employed by the Government in the numerous departments of the State? Mr. Haldane, they say, has on several occasions pronounced compulsory training to be "unthinkable" yet does not hesitate to encourage employers to adopt it, though Lord Esher has recommended employers not to put pressure upon their men. There will of necessity be much wrangling before the country bows to the inevitable and accepts compulsory training.

All the County Associations are more or less hampered for want of funds yet there are some who have been depleting their money bags by having adopted the most irregular practise of paying out awards to "bringers" of each enlisted recruit. The matter has now come to the knowledge of the Army Council who have issued orders to immediately put a stop to what it styles a "very undesirable practice." In large business concerns, the taking on of new hands is left in a great measure to the foremen, who are known to reject competent workmen who are not qualified to serve in the Territorial Force. In the case of a new hand being fit for Territorial Service, the foreman taking him on is also the "bringer." Whether the action of the Alliance Insurance Company in proclaiming compulsory service is prompted by purely patriotic motives need not be discussed, but it is certain that it will further the cause of universal training; the present one-sided methods cannot continue long.

The report on the debate on the Army Estimates will reach India by this mail. Full of figures and enthusiasm Mr. Haldane had to confess to only one failure, which was to induce fishermen to ride. He had hoped to obtain his gunners for the Special Reserve from the old Militia batteries. But it was found that those batteries were largely composed of fishermen who had an invincible objection to mounting a horse, with which Mr. Haldane expressed great sympathy. Mr. Haldane is accused of making light of weighty and important matters while he ranged at large on such comparatively trivial matters as the conveyance of a battalion of Territorials from London to Hastings in motor vehicles. Mr. Haldane admitted a shortage of 116,000 horses, but his figures are difficult to follow, Yet allowing that there are 440,000 horses in the country available and suitable for military purposes,—which is putting it at a high figure since it is well known that eighty per cent. of the horses used in this country are imported,—there would be a surplus at the end of a year's campaign of 122,000 horses. This can be accounted for as follows:—Mr. Haldane states that there are 15,000 horses on the peace establishment and 25,000 others registered, but these latter may be included in the 440,000 available making a total of 455,000 against which 70,000 horses would be required to mobilise the six Regular Divisions, 123,000 for the Territorials and 100,000 for replacements, making a total of 293,000. The only question is, says Mr. Haldane, how are the horses to be organised so as to be available on mobilisation? No mention was made of their training.

Mr. Haldane's reference to the progress that has been made in military aviation will be read with much interest. The Army is going in for dirigible balloons after all! As regards aeroplanes, it has been settled that we go to France for them, as we did for the motor-car.

## SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### New President Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 22.

Sardar Jogindra Singh, Rais of Rasuppur, in the Amritsar District, and proprietor of the Aira estate in Lakhimpur, District of Oudh, has been elected President of the forthcoming Sikh Educational Conference which is to be held in the University Hall during the Easter holidays.

The Sardar comes of a leading Sikh family in the Amritsar district and his father and grandfather rendered valuable services as military officers. He himself is an enlightened leader of his people and combines Sikh orthodoxy with the culture of the West. He is the author of the life of Nur Jehan, which appeared in "East and West" and is now being reprinted in England.

## THE LATE MR. WILKINSON.

### Death Due to Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

At an inquest held by the Magistrate of the Western Sub-division, into the circumstances which brought about the death of Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, P. W. D., his Worship recorded a finding that he considered that death was the result of a railway accident and that the Railway Company in a measure contributed towards the accident.

THE publication of some correspondence between H. E. the Governor of Ceylon and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding negotiations with Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co., in connection with the Colombo Graving Dock Workshops, is giving rise to some sharp criticism of the Ceylon Government. It would appear that the negotiations were broken off by the Government, because they were unable to meet what they described as a new condition imported into the proposed contract, namely, that Messrs. Walker and Sons should be allowed to occupy the whole frontage of the Dock, while taking up only half the site, or renting the other half also, but for a nominal sum. It seems that, so far from the condition being new, it had been put forward long before, and tacitly conceded. In the end the Government decided to undertake the work themselves. Both the "Times of Ceylon" and the "Ceylon Observer" severely criticise the Government for their action.

COMMENTING on Mr. Romilly's speech at the Ceylon Planters Association Meeting, the "Ceylon Observer" says:—"Mr. Romilly was successful in his mission, and the olive branch he so frankly and tactfully held out was readily accepted by Mr. Rosling, as the leader of the Ceylon planting community. We gather from his remarks that the South Indian Planters Association now accepts the situation as it exists. The hatchet will be buried, and the fight for abolition of the Ceylon import duty will cease, until the happier (?) days predicted arrive, when an Imperial Government, pledged to Tariff Reform and preferential tariffs, is returned to power; and when the two Associations may possibly be able, under a then different Tariff arrangement, to come to some mutually satisfactory conclusion on the matter. Meantime, we may take it the breach, made by hard words uttered during the heat of conflict has been filled up.

# THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1909-10.

## DEFICIT OF £3,720,500.

## RAILWAY PROGRAMME RESTRICTED.

## TWO AND-A-HALF CRORE NEW LOAN.

### SIX MILLIONS INDIA BILLS RENEWABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson read a brief summary of the Financial Statement, which shows a deficit of three and three-quarter million sterling and provides for a nominal surplus of one-quarter of a million sterling at the close of the coming year. No new taxes are imposed, but the estimates are drafted on the supposition of a gradual revival of trade. In introducing his budget Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said:—

I present to the Council the Financial Statement for 1909-1910. It deals, according to the regular practice, with the closed accounts of last year, with the revised estimates of the year now ending, and with the budget for the year which begins on the 1st of April next.

With 1907-1908 ended a decade of remarkable prosperity in our Indian finances. Nothing that occurred during the ten previous years checked the steady progress of our revenues; and even the famine of 1900 failed to interrupt the long series of surpluses which it has been the good fortune of my predecessors to declare. But in the middle of 1907 the position changed with the failure of the south-west monsoon, and when the year closed our revenues showed only a small margin of £306,046 to the good. The present year inherited a legacy of famine and its sequels. The spring harvest had been seriously reduced by drought; the yield of wheat being estimated at 27 per cent. below the average, and the oilseed crop being at least 60 per cent. in defect. Trade was dull; the foreign demand for jute had been seriously curtailed; the cotton crop had been weak; and quite one-third of the exports of Burma rice had been diverted to feed the famine areas in India. But, though such was the position at the moment, there appeared to be hope of a speedy recovery. There had been an almost immediate resilience after each of the disastrous years of 1897 and 1900; and with a normal monsoon in 1908 there seemed no reason why the vitality of our resources should not again assert itself after the famine of 1907-1908. The number of persons in receipt of relief at the end of March was less than half of what it had been at the same stage of each of the previous famines. In the latter half of 1908-1909, large suspensions of land revenue were due for recovery; and on the assumption that normal conditions would be re-established in the autumn, it was anticipated that our railway earnings would revive, and our other chief sources of income improve. Sir Edward Baker accordingly budgeted for a surplus of £571,500.

The situation unfortunately has altered materially for the worse since his budget was framed; and instead of a small surplus, the year has ended with

A LARGE DEFICIT.

For this there are two outstanding reasons. The first is the protracted weakness in the agricultural conditions of the year. The area under the spring crops of 1908-1909 was small; and though the winter rains were good if late, the outturn of the harvest in most of the affected provinces was not more than two-thirds of the normal. The areas most seriously affected were the United Provinces and the neighbouring States of Central India, but relief measures were also required in parts of the Central Provinces, Bombay and Bengal, and to a small extent in the Punjab and Madras. On the 1st April, 1908, there were 1 1-4 million persons in receipt of State relief in British India and nearly 150,000 in Native States. The total did not fall below a million till the biginning of July. The monsoon rains were generally favourable and well distributed and relief works were closed in most provinces by the end of September. On the whole, the autumn harvest was a good one, but the hopes which were at one time entertained of an unusually excellent harvest were partly disappointed by the early cessation of the rains. Sowings for the harvest now in hand were somewhat retarded by the dryness of the soil and the absence of rain during October and November. But a still more serious factor in the year's misfortunes was the severe outbreak of malarial fever in Northern India, which caused considerable mortality in some tracts and greatly debilitated the agricultural population, hampering the harvesting of the autumn and the sowing of the spring crops. Taken as a whole therefore, the rural prosperity of the year fell much short of what had been hoped for.

It is not however entirely to the agricultural conditions of 1908 that our reverses of fortune in the current year are attributable. They are partly also the outcome of a grave depression in trade,—not a depression which is local or peculiar to India, but one of those great reactions which periodically affect the whole of the civilized world. It is on our railway returns therefore that the characteristics of the year are most clearly impressed. The

EXTERNAL TRADE

of India has advanced during the last twelve years by rapid and continuous strides. In 1896-1897 the aggregate value of our imports and exports by sea was 198 crores of rupees; in 1907-1908 it was 362 crores; and in every single one of the intermediate years the figure was higher than in the preceding year. It has thus been the experience of India after recovery from each of the last two great famines, to find itself in the steadily flowing tide of commercial prosperity. On this occasion, the tide has turned, and we have emerged from the famine to find ourselves swimming against the ebb. During the first ten months of the current year, the value of our external trade receded by 15 per cent.; and the internal commerce of the country has been correspondingly depressed. The earnings of our railways, which are the collecting agency for our exports and the distributing agency for our imports, have as a consequence been most seriously affected. Other departments of Government, which also in their degree reflect the fluctuations of trade activity have suffered similarly—particularly the Forests, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, and the Mints.

The net result of these two factors—the harvest failures within India itself and our exposure to an adverse tide in the world's commerce, has been that we expect to close the year with a deficit of £3,720,500. I will presently examine this figure in greater detail; it is the result of a large number of plus and minus variations of which, however, by far the greatest is the drop in our net railway receipts which has reached the high figure of £3,674,200. The estimates for the other heads of revenue expenditure which were framed a year ago have been closely justified on the whole, and apart from the railway returns, we should have closed the year practically a equilibrium. If we could also eliminate certain

UNEXPECTED MILITARY CHARGES

to which reference will subsequently be made, our budgeted surplus would have been realized. The figures however must of course be taken as a whole, and I have no wish to underrate the gravity of the result. It has entailed wholesale retrenchment; it has imposed a severe strain upon our cash balances; and it has prevented that expansion in our programme of railway capital expenditure to which we looked forward in 1909-1910, and which we confidently hope will be possible in better years. There are three considerations however to mitigate the not unnatural disappointment with which I place these results before the Council. One is the consolation that we find in the misfortunes of our friends; for several of the wealthiest nations of the world are to-day in the same plight as ourselves in having to face heavy deficits. Another is that the present deficit is the first that has occurred in India since 1897-1898, when there was a shortage of over £3 1-2 millions. The third consolation presents itself when we turn to the anticipated results of the coming year.

In 1909-1910 we have reason to expect a fairly satisfactory spring harvest, though the winter rains were very late in arrival and below the normal in most provinces. The agricultural prospects are thus decidedly better than they were at this time last year. Unfortunately, however, they still leave something to be desired, and I have to record some exceptions to the generally favourable outlook. The most important of these is North Bihar, where the monsoon rainfall was only about half the normal, and practically no rain fell in the cold weather. The monsoon crops were bad, and the outturn of the spring harvest will be poor. Regular relief operations have already been started in one district, and will probably be required shortly in some adjoining districts. The rainfall has also been deficient in Mirzapur and in some of the districts of Northern Oudh which suffered severely last year as well as in portions of the Eastern Bengal districts adjoining Bihar. Relief works have already been opened in these tracts, and further measures will probably be necessary during the hot weather. It is hoped, however, that

FAMINE RELIEF

will not be required on any considerable scale except in the limited areas mentioned, and if the coming monsoon is favourable, those parts of the country which were afflicted last year should be restored to their normal condition.

Apart from the agricultural outlook, there are other features in the coming year which make caution imperative. We shall lose another slice of the opium revenue which we are sacrificing in order to assist China in her great scheme of moral reform. Our markets continue overloaded with imports which the country has not yet digested; prices are still high; and the revival in trade which we all hope for will probably be slow. Finally, some of the Local Governments have not yet had time to adapt their scale of expenditure to the change in the general prosperity, and must work to deficits which, in one case at least, means a large overdraft upon Imperial funds. In all these circumstances, the framing of the budget has been no easy task. The occasion is one not for cheery optimism, but for circumspection and economy; and retrenchment is never wholly agreeable. With the cordial assistance, however, of my colleagues who control the great spending departments and of the various Local Governments, I am in a position to budget for a surplus of £230,900 without asking for a rupee of extra taxation. This result has been arrived at by close economy in every direction, and is based on a temperate estimate of revenue, with the usual assumption of a normal monsoon. The surplus is extremely small, for it has been the practice to approximate a crore of rupees (£667,000). With our reduced cash balances, it involves the taking of no inconsiderable risk to budget for a margin of such narrow dimensions. In my judgment, however, so long as we believe that our difficulties are merely temporary, it is wiser to that risk than it would be to add to the burdens of the people or to borrow for the daily administrative work of the Government.

There has been no change in the form of the accounts since last year, and I am able to present the figures without any preliminary qualifications. For the three years which we are considering to-day, they stand as follows, after the exclusion of all Capital, Debt and Remittance transactions:—

| | 1907-1908. Accounts. £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | 71,003,275 |
| Expenditure charged to Revenue | 70,697,229 |
| Surplus ... | 306,046 |

| | 1908-1909 Revised. £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | 69,628,600 |
| Expenditure charged to Revenue | 73,349,100 |
| Deficit ... | 3,720,500 |

| | 1909-1910. Budget. £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue ... ... ... ... | 73,756,900 |
| Expenditure charged to Revenue | 73,520,000 |
| Surplus ... | 230,900 |

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1909-1910.

After a year like the present, it would be clearly imprudent to speculate on too rapid a recovery in revenue and it is obviously imperative to enforce all possible economies. The result has been a sharp arrest of expenditure both Imperial and Provincial, at no small discomfort to ourselves as well as to Local Governments; and in some cases at a temporary sacrifice of administrative efficiency. But the only alternative was increased taxation; and this, in our opinion, would have been a greater evil. Our fervent hope is that favourable seasons in the coming year will justify our decision to work on a narrow margin and with a punctilious regard to economy, rather than on more liberal revenues with an enlarged basis of taxation.

(Continued on page 8.)

## DEATH OF MISS CLARKE.

### THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

### Widespread Sympathy.

### PRESIDENCY IN MOURNING.

THE sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke has evoked the most widespread sympathy among all classes of people in the Presidency for His Excellency Sir George Clarke. The news of the sad event threw the whole city into mourning, and practically all business was suspended yesterday. The public offices, colleges, schools and other institutions were closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased lady. Many touching references were made in the Courts. His Excellency has been the recipient of innumerable telegrams from England, from all parts of India, including one from the Viceroy.

Sympathy with Sir George Clarke was shown throughout Bombay on all sides. Not only were the Government offices and the Courts closed, but similar marks of respect were paid in non-official places.

At the celebration of the Holy Eucharist at the Cathedral, where the Rev. George Hewitt was the celebrant, prayers were offered for H. E. the Governor and special mention was made of the late Miss Clarke.

Amongst the official marks of recognition as already mentioned were the closing of the Secretariat and other Government offices and amongst private marks of respect was the closing of nearly all the schools and colleges of the City, the Police Head Office, several of the public Reading Rooms and Libraries and many offices including those of the Remington Typewriter Company, Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners Association, and the Cotton Trade Association, the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School and College, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and all the offices under their agency.

MOURNING IN THE CITY.

The flags on all Government buildings, at the Foreign Consulates and at all the big business houses were hoisted half-mast high.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau closed their office and sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber respectfully beg to convey to H. E. Sir George Clarke their deep expression of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke. The Committee deeply sympathise with him in his heavy bereavement and share the universal sorrow expressed on this most mournful occurrence."

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee it was resolved to send the following urgent message to H. E. the Governor:—"The Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association beg respectfully to convey to H. E. Sir George Clarke their deep sympathy and sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke. This mournful event has cast a gloom over the whole city as the public feels the loss a personal one."

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, which was to have been held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday, was postponed out of respect to the memory of the late Miss Clarke.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral, which took place last evening, was largely attended and was a most impressive one. The whole route from Government House to the Cemetery was lined by dense masses of people, assembled to pay a last tribute of respect. The windows of the houses all along the route, and every available position was occupied. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop read the service, and was attended by the Archdeacon and many of the clergy, and as the body was lowered down to the grave, many of those present broke into tears.

THE ROUTE.

The coffin being placed in the hearse at Government House at 4-30 p.m., the cortege proceeded followed by a Government House carriage, in which were seated His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Miss May and Miss Fellowes. In the second carriage were Capt. Drummond, H.H. the Nawab of Sachin, Captain Davies and Rasaldar Bhagwansing, Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency. In the third carriage drove Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and Mr. Watson, the Private Secretary. The other ladies and gentlemen who had collected in the Government House compound then followed in their respective carriages, the members of Government, officials, Consuls and non-officials leaving in order of precedence. The cortege went by the lower road and took the prescribed route which was lined by sympathetic crowds of people. There was a solemn and gloomy procession which drove past the crowds who were all quiet and being unable to go to the Cemetery took the opportunity of paying their last respects to the deceased lady. The crowds were very large at the Lower Gate, the corner of Gamdevi-road, the Junction of Tardeo and Grant road and at the Kala Chowki.

The cortege arrived at Sewree at 5-45 o'clock, Superintendent Williamson, who was responsible for the arrangements of the procession and the traffic throughout the route, following the hearse. Over 500 carriages and motor-cars lined the Sewree road at the time of the funeral.

AT THE CEMETERY.

The coffin was borne by members of the Staff of Government House. The pall-bearers were Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary; Captain E. Drummond, A.-D.-C. Captain Chalton, A.-D.-C. Captain Lucas; Captain Alderson, Commandant of His Excellency's Body-guard; Lieut. Cartwright, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteers; and Rissaldar Bhagwansing. The Lord Bishop and the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Presidency Chaplain and other clergy followed. His Excellency, Miss Fellowes and Miss May were the chief mourners while Brigadier-General Greenfield represented H. E. the Viceroy.

Among those present were:—Brigadier General R.M. Greenfield, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Sir Basil Scott, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Venerable Archdeacon Dickins, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Logan, the Very Reverend H. Jurgens D. D., Archbishop of Bombay, Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, Sir Walter Hughes, Sir Sassoon David, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Beaman, Rev. Dr Scott, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. Owen Dunn, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Col. Collie, Dr Childe Dr. Barry, Mr. R. E. Bathoven, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Col. Cordue, R. E., Mr. E. H. Dennison, American Consul, Mr. H. Meshlinger, Consul for Sweden, Mr. J. Zuberbubler, Vice-Consul for Brazil, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. L. C. Crump. Mr. P. F. Mead, Hon. Mr. A. E. Armstrong, Mr. M. F. Jardine, Mr. G. C. Pinnston, Mr. Leslie, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. Tennant Revd F. Martin, Revd. Fr. Drakeman, Revd. Fr. Drayton, Mr Carmichael, Mr. Weldon, Mr. T. Potts, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. A. R. Boyd, Mr. R.

W. Kemp, Mr. Leslie Rogers, Professor O. V. Muller, Captain Andrews, Mr. J. Begbie, Rev Fr. Pera, Rev. Fr. T. N. Coutinho, Col. Davidson Captain Heneage, Lieut. La Touche, Lieut. Gouldsmith, Lieut. Hudleston, Lieut. Lang, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Proes, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. T. J. Strangmann, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Dr. Feriera Dr. F. X. Dias, Dr. D'Moute, Rev. Fr. D'Moute, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. J. Baptista Mr. Kent, Mr. Waite, Dr. A. Britto, Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Mr. J. P. Watson, Professor Peck, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Percival, Mr. Westropp, Mr. Hotson, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Begbie, Mr. Metaxa, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Major Street, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Sethna, Col. Forman, Capt. Cartwright. Major Everett, Mr. Hill Trevor, Mr. Cresswell, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; Sir Dinshah M. Petit; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Currimbhoy, Ebrahim; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Adamji Peerbhoy; Sir V D Thackersey; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Disit; the Hon'ble D. A. Khare; Mr. B. D. Petit; Mr. R. D. Setna: Mr. P. H. Dastur; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H Setalvad; Mr. J. E. Jamshedji; Mr. D. J. Tata; Mr. F. D. Panday; MrN V Mandlik, Dr. Dhakmarwalla; Dr. Shantaram Vithal; Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban; Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman; Khan Bahadur B. D. Registrar; Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Dr. N. N. Katrak; Dr. S. S. Bottlewalla; Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla; Mr. G. E. Mody: Dr. H. M. Masina, Mr. H. M. Kama, Dr. D. B. Master; Dr, J. C. Cursetji; Mr. Dadabhai N. Kerawalla. Mr. Osman Jamal; Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed; Mr Cowasji Dubash; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy; Mr. J. D. Framji Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas; and Mr. Amirud din Tyebji.

The cortege moved to the northern end of the cemetery, and the Lord Bishop read the service.

THE WREATHS.

A large number of wreaths were received from the following:—

Sir George and Lady Maude Warrender, Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Bell, Captain Heneage and Wardroom officers of H.M.S. Hyacinth," the Administrator General and Staff, Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, Dr. and Mrs. D'Monte, Sir J. and Lady Muir Mackenzie, General Sir D O'Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks, Mr. Robertson, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Dunn, Miss, Fellows, Miss West, Miss Morant, Mr H Heinemann, Col and Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Percy Brown, Mr. Talbot, Mr and Mrs. H. E. E. Procter, Mr., and Mrs. and the Misses Willis, Mr and Mrs. W. D. Sheppard, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Child, Major and Mrs. Street, Mr. and Mrs Cameron, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses C. H. B. Forbes, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Col. and Mrs. R. H. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Fritchley Dr. and Mrs. D. M. D'Silva, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Hajie Bibie Mnchalshaw and family, members of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Pestonji B. Press, officers, of the Royal Artillery, Kumar Shri Vijaysingh ji, Syed Samsoodin Kadri, President and members of Bombay Medical Union, European officers, Bombay City Police, General and Mrs Alderson, the Personal Staff at Government House, Lady Mehta, Mr P Goolji Singaroni, Mr. Bakewell, Miss K. N. Kabraji, Nurses Government House' Government Household, K. N. Mahar Singhji of Deogad, Baria Kumar Shri Kritsinghji of Rajpipla, Raja of Deagad Baria, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Joshi, Students Brotherhood, Bombay, Dr. Dinnanath B Dandekar, Y. B. M. M. Girls School, Doctors Government House, Mr and Mrs. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr Fazulbhoy G. Ebrahim, Officers of the Royal Engineers, Members of the Police Court Bar Library, Dr. Underwood, Consul for Liberia, Dr. Rozario, Vice Consul for Portugal, Mr. Damoderdas G. Succarwalla, Nawab of Sachin, Mr. Framroze A. Vakil, Miss Jehangir, personal staff of the G. O. C. Poona Division Clerks Government House peons, Government House. H. E.'s Body Guard, Mr. B. A. Irani, Mr. Trobhowandas Manghadas Mathubhai, Mahomedbhai K. Ebrahim, Syed Surdar Ali Khan, Provincial Superioress of the Daughters of the Cross, Girls of the Taylor Memorial Sunday School Byculla, Rao Bahadoor Setalwad; Members of the Indian Telegraph Association, the Government House Band, H H. Maharajah of Kolhapoor, Members of the Princes Mary Victoria Gymkhana, and Miss D Desai,

## POLICE COURTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, taking his seat, said: "Mr. Nicholson, no words can express the sympathy which we all feel for His Excellency in the distress that has befallen him. Mr. Dracup and I decided this morning to sit only to dispose of urgent Police cases. A number of cases are in arrears owing to the Court being closed for the last two days; otherwise the Court would have been entirely closed."

Mr. Nicholson said he would like to join in the expression of sympathy that had come from his Worship. Any personal grief of His Excellency must be a sorrow of the whole Presidency, and one felt that under the circumstanses it was a right thing to show this mark of sympathy in his bereavement.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, in speaking on behalf of the pleaders said they fully reciprocated the sentiments that had been expressed by his Worship. The Governor of the Presidency had two-fold duties to perform the one was in this Council, and the other outside it. The latter was of a far more imperial importance than that in the Council, and it was in this duty that Miss Clarke so ably assisted her father. She had won the sympathy of all by her kindly and sympathetic acts for the good of the people. The Presidency would always mourn her death with grateful memory. She had acted her part most bravely and nobly, and their heartfelt sympathy would go out to her father in his sad bereavement.

The Marine Court was adjourned, and Mr. Aston closed his Court after disposing of urgent work.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat, said: It is a sad day for Bombay and the whole of the Presidency where universal regret will be felt at the heavy loss sustained by our esteemed Governor Sir George Clarke. We all keenly, eagerly waited for the latest news about Miss Clarke's condition and hoped against hoped that God in His infinite mercy would spare her fair, young life. But He ordained otherwise. I am sure that I am echoing the sentiments of all present when I say that our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to H. E. Sir George Clarke in his second heavy loss. We fervently pray to Almighty God that He may give strength to His Excellency to bear the heavy loss.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, said that on behalf of the members or the Bar present there, he fully endorsed what had fallen from the Bench about the heavy loss their popular Governor had sustained. Nobody thought a month ago when they mourned the death of Lady Clarke, that they would have to mourn another heavy loss in the near future. His Excellency had continued taking a lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of the people and had attended public functions with great courage notwithstanding the loss he had sustained. He hoped God would grant strength and courage to their popular Governor to bear also this heavy loss.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, on behalf of the Pleaders present, expressed their deepest grief and sympathy with their kind-hearted and esteemed Governor at the most crushing loss that had befallen him. As Mr. Haveliwalla had said, when they mourned Lady Clarke's death a short time ago, they little dreamed that to that sorrow of a grieving husband would shortly be added the desolation of a sorrowing father. The grief felt at the sad death of Miss Clarke was not confined to one house, but would spread all over the Presidency where they respected and revered her for her kind, sympathetic and noble heart. They could not but be stunned that a heavy calamity should have befallen a Governor whom they all considered as one of the most sympathetic and kind-hearted of rulers. They all mourned for the deceased, they all sympathised with Sir George Clarke, and they all prayed to God that He might give him courage to bear the heavy loss.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat, alluded to the death of Miss Clarke, and addressing Mr. Pandit, Mr. DeSouza and other members of the Bar, said that the earth had hardly dried over the remains of Lady Clarke when another very severe blow had fallen on His Excellency the Governor by the untimely death of his beloved daughter Miss Clarke. It was well known that within the short priod that His Excellency had been at the head of the Government he and his family had endeared themselves to the people of this Presidency by their kindness towards all classes. The late lamented Miss Clarke endeared herself in a special manner to the people of Bombay by mixing herself freely and taking a most sympathetic part in all their doings, and her errand was an errand of mercy. It was not for them to scrutinize the ways of Providence which, however hard they might seem to them, had to be obeyed. But it might afford some consolation to their beloved Governor to know that the whole of the Presidency mourned with him as if the loss was their own.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-law, observed that it was only the other day that they saw the late Miss Clarke welcoming guests at the reception at Government House and to-day they found her suddenly cut off in the prime of life. His Excellency had been deprived of his only comfort and solace in his old age and the whole country sympathised with him in his sad bereavement. It was the saddest blow that could ever have fallen on him and they prayed that the Almighty might grant His Excellency sufficient strength to bear the loss.

Mr. L. De Souza, the senior Pleader present, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, expressed their deep regret at the sad occurrence which had cast a gloom over the whole city. He endorsed every word that had fallen from the Court, which correctly expressed the feelings and sentiments of every individual of the whole of the Presidency. It was difficult to say what the result of this heavy blow would be, and he only hoped that Providence would give His Excellency fortitude and strength to bear this trial and continue in the administration of the Presidency at a time when he was most needed. In instances like these, silence best expressed the feelings of the heart, which were those of the profoundest sympathy and condolence with His Excellency in his terrible bereavement.

His Worship then disposed of only urgent matters and closed the Court.

## HONORARY MAGISTRATES COURT.

The Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. P. N. Wadia (Chairmar), and A. M. Todd, adjourned without doing any work, out of respect to the memory of Miss Clark. The Chairman, addressing Messrs. Mazumdar and T. N. Mehta, said he and his colleague had heard with deep regret that morning of the sad death of Miss Clarke; and as a mark of respect for her memory and out of their great sympathy for Sir George Clarke, and being desirous of participating in His Excellency's terrible sorrow, this Court would adjourn without going through the day's ordinary work.

Mr. Muzumdar said, he on behalf of the bar expressed the grief with which they had heard of the death of Miss Clarke, the amiable daughter of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency Sir George Clarke had with a deep sense of duty stuck to his post when Lady Clarke died, and now that another heavy affliction had befallen him, the people of Bombay deeply sympathised with Sir George Clarke and prayed that God would grant their beloved Governor strength to bear the heavy loss.

The Fort Bench, which consisted of Messrs F. D, Panday (Chairman), A. R. King, J. A. D. McBain and J. C. Jamsetji, adjourned after disposing of urgent work. The Chairman said that they had heard with heartfelt sorrow of the death of Miss Clarke, their popular Governor's daughter, and as a mark of respect and an expression of their deep sympathy with His Excellency in the second heavy sad bereavement, which was a terribly crushing blow for him and the whole of the Presidency, they ordered the Court to be closed.

The Mazagon Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. B. Dandekar (Chairman), and Kazi Murghav, adjourned after disposing of urgent cases. The Chairman said that the death of Miss Clarke would be mourned with sincere regret throughout the Presidency.

His Highness the Nawab of Sachin (Honorary A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor) has ordered three days' mourning throughout the State for the late Miss Clarke. All the State offices and the schools are closed. Great sympathy is felt there by all for H. E. Sir George Clarke in his sad bereavement. Prayers are being offered in all the temples and mosques for the peaceful rest of the departed soul.

## POONA.

News of Miss Clarke's death spread far and wide in Poona early this morning, and a cloud of sorrow at once spread over the station. Expressions of genuine regret were observed in every direction among high and low of every community. Later in the morning when the melancholy event was established beyond doubt, it resulted in all the public offices, courts, schools and shops, both European and native, being closed. The appearance of the station was powerfully suggestive of a city of the dead, and this was particularly noticeable in Alexander Road, where Messrs. Treacher and Co., F. Cornaglia and Co. Mackes and Co., and N. Rustomjee promptly closed their premises for the day. East Street looked even worse with all its shops closed, and Main Street, the native business centre, presented an equally mournful appearance. The day in fact was observed as a day of universal mourning among all creeds and classes, whose sympathy for H. E. the Governor in his unparalleled affliction was profound and sincere. The 11-15 passenger train carried away a large number of officers and others to Bombay this morning to be in time there for the funeral; General and Mrs. Alderson, Miss Sergeant and the Officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staff left by that train, besides several prominent Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans.

St. Vincent's School in Convent Street will be closed to-morrow (Tuesday) as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased young Lady.

## JUNAGAD.

The sad news of Miss Clarke's death reached Junagadh this morning, when an official Notification was immediately issued under His Highness the Nawab's direction closing all offices and schools and suspending business and observing a general mourning for to-day.

## BHOWNAGAR.

On receipt of a telegram intimating the death of Miss Violet Clarke, the courts, schools, college and offices, including the railway ones, were closed, while a condolatory telegram sympathising with Sir George Clarke in his sad bereavement was sent.

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The concert at the Bombay Gymkhana advertized for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening has been postponed until next week. Will members please acept this intimation.

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A meeting of the Native Cotton Merchants, Muccadums and Brokers, was held yesterday afternoon at the Cotton Exchange Room, Colaba, to express their deep sense of regret at the untimely and sad drath of Miss Clarke, daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Mr. Purshotandas Thakurdas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. was voted to chair. The chairman having alluded in touching terms to the good qualities of the deceased lady, proposed that the Colaba Cotton Market be closed for the day out of respect to her memory and a letter of condolence be forwarded to His Excellency sympathising with him in his sad bereavement, which resolution was unanimously carried.

The Colaba Cotton Exchange Room was closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of Miss Clarke.

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Almost all the vessels in harbour were carrying their pennants at the droop, and flags were flying at half-mast at the Secretariat, the Foreign Consulates the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, the Port Trust Offices, and many public buildings in the Fort.

## MURDER IN THE CHIN HILLS.

### A Sensational Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 22.

A correspondent sends the following sensational news from the Chin Hills:—

Some commotion has been caused amongst the Chins in the Pacokku Chin Hill tracts by the arrest and sentence of death passed on the Chin from Bong for the murder of the servant of the Political Officer's, second clerk. It appears the man murdered the servant and escaped across the frontier to Bong, which is unadministered territory. The Chief of this place was called on by the Political Officer of Kampetlet to give up the murderer, which he did, and the result of this has been that some of the murderer's relatives and friends have murdered the Chief's brother in revenge and have threatened to murder the Chief himself and his family. The Chief has escaped to British territory and is now at Mindat. He has asked Government for help to rescue his family. It is said a punitive expediion of Military Police and Chin, levies will start shortly for this purpose, but the delay in taking action has somewhat excited the Chins who are under the impression that the Government cannot do anything, and there is consequently a good deal of unrest amongst the tribes both administered and unadministered. A few days ago, whilst the head clerk of the Political Officer of Kampetlet was riding up from Saw to Kampetlet he was attacked by four Chins, who rushed after him with knives. Being mounted he escaped and got to Kampetlet safely. His pony died owing to the terrible exertion it underwent in galloping four miles uphill. The culprits were identified amongst the coolies who are working on the telegraph line and have been arrested. Next day whilst Mr. Boxter, who is in charge of the telegraph work, was coming down alone from Kampetlet to Saw he was waylaid by some six or seven Chins at a curve about two miles from Kampetlet. These men charged him with daggers shouting and trying to surround him, but his pony, which was a very spirited one, took fright and bolted up the hill, eventually throwing him some distance from the spot where he was attacked. Fortunately the Chins did not follow him up or he would most certainly have fallen into their hands. He was, however, armed with a revolver and would have perhaps accounted for some of them before being made prisoner. After recovering his pony he rode back to Kampetlet and reported the matter to the Political Officer, who within ten minutes proceeded with Captain Stuart and some Gurkhas and the Chin Police to the spot. Finding no one there, they continued on to Wannubyin and about a mile from the latter place came on about a dozen Chin coolies carrying telegraph stores. These men denied all knowledge of the affair, but were taken on to Wannubyin, where there were some more Chin coolies. The whole lot were then surrounded and disarmed and an enquiry was held by the Political Officer, who after a deal of trouble got one of the men to speak and on his information eight others who were the last lot on the road were arrested and are to be tried for attempt to murder. Mr. Baxter, who accompanied the Superintendent and Military Pole escort, identified one of the Chins. The rapidity with which action was taken by the Political Officer and the marvellous manner in which Captain Stuart had his men all out and on the move within fifteen minutes after receiving Mr. Baxter's report has had an excellent effect. These men doubled all the way the hill with scouts on either side in the jungle for six miles and the capture of the accused had been effected within an hour of the attack. The feat speaks for itself and shows the really efficient manner in which the Political and Military Officers at Kampetlet are running the show. The only reason for the attack on Mr. Baxter is that he identified one of the men arrested for the assault on the head clerk and reported him to the Political Officer as a bad lot who had been giving a lot of trouble on the telegraph works. Some of his friends who were there at the time apparently took offence at this and wanted to revenge themselves on Mr. Baxter. There is no doubt that our action in dealing so moderately with these savage tribes on our border is being misconstrued and put down to weakness, and it is time Government took firmer action. The revenue collected from them at present is Re. 1 per man every year. This might well be increased to at least five rupees a head and it would probably induce the idle rascals to do some honest work. At present a Chin can earn the required revenue by working a couple of days as a coolie. He then sits idle for the rest of the year and has lots of time for mischief.

## THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1909-10.

(Continued from page 7.)

The estimated revenue for the year is £73,750,900, and the estimated expenditure is £73,720,500. But as £200,500 (net) of the latter will be met from Provincial balances, the Imperial section of the budget will show a surplus of £230,900. As compared with the probable actuals of the current year, there is thus an anticipated recovery of £4,122,300 in revenue, and an increase in expenditure of only £170,900. The chief sources from which we expect this improvement in our position are Railways and Land Revenue. Nearly all the other principal heads of revenue, and in particular Stamp, Excise, Customs and Post Office, contribute their quota to the increase in receipts; but all that they can yield is absorbed by a great reaction in opium revenue. On the Expenditure side there is a large rise in the interest charges and a small increase for Military Services. But these are more than met by the decline in famine charges and by

HEAVY RETRENCHMENT

on Civil Works. The other variations are less important and are mainly reductions, except notably under Police and Medical.

The Land Revenue receipts are expected to be high in Northern India, where large famine arrears will be due for recovery in addition to the current demand of the year. A careful estimate places the increase over the current year at £1,202,700: of which Bombay contributes £385,700, the Punjab £342,500, and the United Provinces £211,300. But more than the whole of this advantage accrues in the Imperial section, mainly owing to the cessation of the large special assignments described in in paragraph 27. For railway earnings we take a figure £31 millions above that of the current year. This does no more than place our railway activity where it would have been in 1908-1909 if conditions had been normal, with a small extra margin for the increased mileage. The provision for working expenses is roughly 54 per cent of the gross receipts, which postulates cheaper coal and a less active programme of renewals and repairs than most of the railways have pursued in the current year.

Under Excise, a head which usually suffers in famine years, we expect a substantial increase mainly as the result of improved control, higher rates of duty and the continued substitution of licit for illicit consumption. Forest is another head where we expect a recovery from a temporary setback. In the receipts from Customs we assume a subsidence under silver but heavy payments on the export of Burma rice and a moderate revival in the general import trade. Better trade conditions should give us the improvement of £129,700 for which we budget under Post Office; but the Telegraph figure provides for no rise over the current year, in consequence of the uncertainty of the effects of the new tariff. The Miscellaneous head gains by £60,000 which we expect the Port Commissioners of Calcutta to pay us for a piece of the Mint land, and by about £31,400 from the sale of cloth which was made for Government by weavers on famine relief in the Central Provinces. Moderate improvements under Salt, Stamps and Interest are taken as incidents of more normal conditions.

Our Opium policy in the coming year will be in consistent adherence to our promise to China, and our exports will again be reduced by ten per cent. The very unsettled prospects of the industry, the the repeated alarms of local monopolies in China, and the speculative character of much of

THE MALWA TRADE

make it very difficult to forecast our receipts. We intend however to sell 42,300 chests of Bengal opium during the financial year, for which we assume an average price of Rs. 1,350 a chest. In Malwa we surmise that between 8,000 and 9,000 chests will pay pass duty in preparation for the shipments of 1911. The net result is a very heavy drop of £1,468,200 in total receipts as compared with the artificially inflated income of the current year. For the future the position remains as described by Sir Edward Baker in last year's Financial Statement. We continue to reduce our exports until 1910, when the whole question will be re-examined with reference to the progress which China has made in its reforms. While bearing evidence to the strength of a genuine anti-opium movement in certain classes of Chinese society, the reports which we receive are conflicting as regards the curtailment of cultivation and production in China. The matter however has been under the enquiry of the International Commission which sat at Shanghai last month, and at which the interests of India were represented by Mr. J. B. Brunyate. The proceedings of the Commission have not yet reached the Government of India: but in the meanwhile it is well that we should be prepared, as far as possible, for the possibility of further losses in our opium revenue. Fortunately there is some hope that the change will in effect the landed interest in Bengal and the United Provinces so seriously as at one time we feared. The profits of other high cropping show some tendency to oust the poppy, especially in Behar, and a large contraction in area seems practicable without very grave detriment to rural well-being. For the next poppy season accordingly we are arranging to license a maximum of 600,000 bighas,—a very material reduction from the 900,000 odd bighas which were cultivated only three years ago, when this question first arose. In parts at least of the Native territory where Malwa opium is grown, the problem of the falling China trade is a more difficult one, and it is now engaging our sympathetic attention.

I turn next to the estimate of expenditure for 1909-10. The outstanding feature is the great saving which we expect under

FAMINE CHARGES,

both direct and indirect. For direct relief the only provisions of any importance that we have made are £121,800 in Bengal and £55,000 in the United Provinces; the total being less by £808,300 than in the current year. One of the indirect results of a more favourable agricultural position will be, we hope, a fall in the price of food grains, in consequence of which we budget for considerable economies in all our departments, both civil and military. But in practically all our civil departments except Police, Education, Medical, and Scientific, retrenchment of a general nature is being enforced, e. g., under Stationery and Printing, where we expect a saving of £64,500. The main contraction of expenditure however occurs under Civil Works where the allotments, are £303,600 less than the probable expenditure of the current year, in consequence of the efforts of Local Governments to restore their finances to equilibrium. Under Opium there is a saving of £156,600, owing to the reduced area and production as explained in the preceding paragraph.

Enhanced expenditure is inevitable under interest as a consequence of firstly, the growth of our public debt, secondly the larger amount of capital which we hope the Railway Companies will raise and deposit with Government: and thirdly, the new annuities issued in purchase of the Madras Railway the full charges on which will be payable for the first time next year. Another considerable increase of expenditure is provided for under Protective Works. Their claim to liberal treatment is indefeasible, and the funds available for them were limited during the current year. The progress of organization is responsible for the growth in Police charges. Increased outlay upon primary instruction in Bombay and upon secondary schools in Burma combine, with the Dacca Training College, to raise the figures under Education while the Medical charges are enhanced by a more active programme of sanitation.

There remains the group head "Military Services" which shows a net increase of £150,500. The rise in the pay of Indian Army would alone account for an increase of £353,300 the full year's payment of roughly £430,000 being provided for; so that there have been extensive savings in other directions, and the Army has taken its full share in helping us to face a lean year.

The part which Provincial revenues have played in the retrenchments of the budget will have been apparent from the foregoing remarks. The result is that five provinces now estimate a small surplus on the year's working; while of the others, Eastern Bengal and Assam alone shews a serious deficit. It has exhausted its balances and heavily overdrawn upon Imperial resources,—an exceptional position to which we have assented partly on the ground of the special difficulties which attend the administration of the new province, and partly because it is working under a temporary financial settlement which stands admittedly in need of revision.

The tenuity of our surplus has made it clearly impossible to embark on any special expenditure or to indulge in any remissions of taxation. The only grants for general purposes which we propose to allot to Local Governments are in aid of Police reform, and constitute one of the closing instalments of the subsidy of 1 1/2 crores which was promised for the furtherance of the reform schemes initiated on the advice of the Police Commission. For next year the amounts which we have provided are:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 3,00,000 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 2,50,000 |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam ... | 1,50,000 |
| United Provinces ... ... | 4,00,000 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 50,000 |
| | 11,50,000 |

Burma and Madras have already received, at the recent revision of their settlements, their full quota of the All-India grant. The same had been our intention in revising the United Provinces settlement; but the Secretary of State decided that the grants for this province should be given as required, and not incorporated in the settlement arrangements. The Punjab has already obtained its full share of the assignments.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

I append the usual statement showing the total expenditure on Military services under their various heads during the past five years.

| | Army. | Marine | Military Works. | Special Diffces | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1905-1906... | 19267130 | 551070 | 1034905 | 146306 | 21059411 |
| 1906-1907... | 19657845 | 562368 | 1127515 | 138358 | 21586086 |
| 1907-1908... | 18647533 | 485024 | 1166943 | 116287 | 20415787 |
| 1908-1909 (Budget).. | 18972500 | 473360 | 1192260 | 109480 | 20754400 |
| 1908-1909 (Revised). | 19100100 | 473100 | 953900 | 30600 | 20557700 |
| 1909-1910 (Budget).. | 19350900 | 473800 | 855600 | 27900 | 20708200 |

In paragraphs 60 to 67 of his Financial Statement for 1907-1908, my predecessor explained the origin of the system which has prevailed in the last five years of financing large schemes of military expenditure from a special annual grant. For some years prior to 1904-1905 a large amount of expenditure had been incurred on special measures designed to improve the efficiency of the army, but the funds available fluctuated widely from year to year, and the objects to which they were devoted were not selected on any settled plan. In 1904 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief put forward a definite programme for the reorganisation and redistribuion of the army, and in order to ensure the economical completion of this programme it was decided to provide for five years in succession an annual grant of £2,000,000 (subsequently increased, by the inclusion of Military Works expenditure, to £2,167,000) for special military expenditure.

The grant was, however, to provide not only for the Commander-in-Chief's programme, but also for all other special expenditure (excepting petty items) connected with the army that might be required in the five years. Further the grant was not confined to new expenditure, but had also to meet the recurring cost of all special measures carried out from 1904-1905 onwards. The amount available for new projects was thus automatically reduced with the completion of each special measure which involves recurring expenditure. In considering the aggregate expenditure incurred from the special grant, the cumulative effect of the inclusion of recuring expenditure has to be borne in mind.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure from the special grant up to the end of the year 1908-1909 is expected to amount to £8,216,000, and the permanent increase of expenditure so far attained on the measures which are expected to be completed at the close of that year is £655,100 a year. Of the above sums only about £3,688,000 have been spent on measures included in the Commander-in-Chief's original programme, and about £271,400, or less than half, of the recurring expenditure, is attributable to such measures. The balance of the expenditure has been incurred on other measures which in any modern army are constantly arising, and must eventually be met.

It may be of interest to compare these figures with the expenditure of the preceding five years. Previous to 1904-1905 the savings derived from the absence of troops in China and South Africa had been devoted to the improvement of the Army, and large sums were spent on the re-armament of the Indian Army, the expansion of ordnance factories and various other special projects. The allotments made for special military expenditure in the five years ending 1903-1904 aggregated £5,951,000, but these did not include any provision for recurring expenditure on measures previously carried out. For the purpose of comparison with the expenditure from the special grant in the last five years, it is necessary to deduct £1,217,000 from the sums charged to the grant on account of recurring expenditure brought forward from previous years. It will then be seen that the allotments for special expenditure in the earlier period were only £1,048,000 less than the amount spent on similar objects in the five years during which the Commander-in-Chief's programme has been in progress.

That programme is still incomplete but the improvement in the political position has enabled us to proceed with our military reforms more leisurely and to modify the original scheme in several respects. On the same time the cost of maintaining the army in India, and of obtaining recruits from England has recently been increased—from causes beyond our control, and quite unconnected with the Commander-in-Chief's reorganization scheme—and these extra charges, coupled with a decline in general revenues, have rendered it necessary to reduce our special millitary expenditure.

It has now been decided to abolish the special grant and practically to revert to the system which was in force prior to 1904-1905. We have thus arrived at the close of an important chapter in the history of military finance in India, and I therefore give below a brief summary of the principal reforms which have been carried out in the last five years.

As regards personnel, the strength of the Army has been increased by 8 Royal Horse Artilley and Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Columns, 2 batteries of Indian Mountain Artillery and 1 Railway Company of Sappers and Miners, and the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery establishments have been considerably augmented in consequence of the introduction of new quick-firing guns; the Mountain and Howitzer Artillery units have been reorganised and placed on a more efficient footing; several battalions of Gurkhas have been raised in replacement of other classes of battalions; the Indian Army Reserve has been substantially augmented; and 350 British Officers have been added to the Indian Army.

As regards equipment, the rearmament of our Royal Horse and Field Artillery with 13 and 18-pr. quick-firing guns, is nearly completed; and our stocks of artillery and small arms ammunition maxim guns, rifles, and war equipment generally, have been considerably augmented. The manufacturing power of our Ordnance Factories has been largely expanded. Our transport has been strengthened by the addition of 13 mule units and a reserve of 4,000 carts. A reserve of cavalry horses has been provided. Our medical equipment has been much improved, and 56 Field and 11 General Hospitals and 15 sets of Xray apparatus have been added to our mobilization stores. Our veterinary equipment has been similarly improved, and 6 additional Field Hospitals and 1 Store Depot have been organised and equipped.

To provide for the withdrawal of troops from outlying stations and their concentration at strategical centres, additional accommodation has been constructed at Quetta, Nowshera, Abbottabad, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar, Jhelum, Shialkot, Jullundur, Ambala, Dehra Dun, Lansdowne, Meerut Delhi, Jhansi Belgaum and Maymyo.

Among other miscellaneous measures, a Staff College has been established at Quetta; a new arsenal has been located at Kirkee; electricity has been installed at several barracks for British troops: the operations of dairy farms have been considerably extended; a new troopship (the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook") and five smaller boats have been provided in replacement of obsolete vessels of the Royal Indian Marine; and the programme of Special Defences at our chief ports has been practically completed.

During the course of the current year it became necessary to restrict expenditure in order to meet several unforeseen charges, which coincided with a falling off in general revenues. The Revised Estimates include £140,000 for the cost of food and forage over and above the exceptionally large provision made in the Budget, £275,000 for an additional payment to the War Office in respect of the cost of obtaining recruits and reliefs for the British Army in India, and £77,000 on account of the increase of pay and free firewood granted to the Indian Army from 1st January 1909.

In the Budget Estimates for 1909-1910, as compared with those for the current year we have had to provide for an increased expenditure of £318,300 on account of the three items specified in the preceding paragraph. Notwithstanding these heavy additional charges we have been able to keep our total military expenditure within its present limits by the realisation of economies effected in recent years by retarding the rate of progress on new buildings, and by a careful reconsideration and economical restriction of demands under all military heads. The gross expenditure in the Budget Estimates for 1909-1910 is £46,300 less than in the Budget Estimates for the current year, and the net expenditure shows a reduction of £84,700.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND EARNINGS.

The following statement gives the capital expenditure on railways during the past five years and according to the estimate for 1909-1910, whether incurred directly by the State or through the agency of Guaranteed or Assisted Companies:—

| | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. | 1906-1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Open lines, including rolling stock... | 3,351,734 | 5,121,300 | 5,948,067 |
| Lines under construction— | | | |
| (a) Started in previous years ..... | 3,246,066 | 3,663,073 | 3,526,066 |
| (b) Started in current year..... | 590,800 | 215,057 | 176,667 |
| Total ..... | 7,188,600 | 8,999,430 | 9,650,800 |
| | 1907-1908. | 1908-1909 (Revised). | 1909-1910 (Budget). |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Open lines, including rolling stock... | 7,328,000 | 8,302,800 | 8,666,900 |
| Lines under construction— | | | |
| (a) Started in previous years ..... | 3,006,800 | 1,554,100 | 1,099,800 |
| (b) Started in current year..... | ... | 143,000 | 233,300 |
| Total..... | 10,334,800 | 10,000,900 | 10,000,000 |

On the 31st March, 1908, the total length of open lines was 30,206·25 miles classified according to gauge as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5' 6" gauge ... ... ... ... | 15,931·52 |
| Metre ,, ... ... ... ... | 12,784·81 |
| Special gauges (2' 6" and 2') ... | 1,489·92 |
| Total ... | 30,206·25 |

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5' 6" gauge ... ... ... ... | 141·72 |
| Metre ,, ... ... ... ... | 392·32 |
| Special gauges (2' 6" and 2') ... | 234·21 |
| Total ... | 774·26 |

During the ensuing year we hope to increase this length by 731·61 miles more.

In the current year the return on the Capital at charge amounts to 3·69 per cent, as compared with 4·75 per cent in 1908-1909 and 5·38 per cent in 1906-1907. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3·31 per cent: but we have also annuities and sinking funds payments to meet, besides the cost of land and other minor debits to our railway revenue account. A calculation which takes all these factors into consideration shows that for the first time since 1898-1899, our railway system has been worked at a net loss to the State.

The conditions which have led to this result are, we hope, exceptional and temporary; and the only point which requires further explanation is the high ratio of working expenses. Our expert advisers have in recent years pressed upon us the urgent necessity of raising the standard of our existing railways in order to enable them to deal adequately with traffic. The demand of trade on railways for transport facilities has increased so largely and so rapidly in recent years that it has been difficult for our lines to meet it efficiently. This was strongly urged in the report of the recent Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration. The type of permanent way and girders laid down many years ago has in a number of cases become obsolete. Present day working requires more frequent train services, with heavier loads and more powerful engines than sufficed to meet the traffic requirements of even ten years ago, when the earnings of our railways were little more than half of what they are now. This involves the renewal of rails and girders that have proved to light for the loads they have to carry, and in other respects the rapid development of Indian commerce and industry is casting increased liabilities upon our railway administrations. We have a right to hope that when these renewals have been carried to completion, they will outlast a further considerable growth of traffic for years to come, and that the fruits of the present activity will be reaped in the future in a lower percentage of working expenses. For the present however it would be futile to conceal how serious an anxiety the recent activity in repairs and renewals has caused us, in the face of a heavy decline in our revenue. It will clearly be necessary to relax the pace at which these improvements are being carried out. We cannot allow our railways to become again, even temporarily, a net burden on the general tax-payer.

One of the unfortunate results of the heavy outlay on repairs and renewals has been to reduce our cash balances to point which renders it impossible for us to make any substantial contribution from our current revenues towards the capital cost of railway development next year. The Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration advised an annual expenditure of £12 1/2 millions as railway capital. We find ourselves unable to act upon that advice for the coming year. We are prepared to borrow as much as we prudently can but the depletion of our cash balances, owing mainly to the results of our railway working in the current year, debars us from supplementing our borrowing to the same extent as we should ordinarily endeavour to do. The consequence is that our railway programme for 1909-1

As soon as exchange began to set against us in November 1907, and the sale of Council Bills to decline, the output of the Mints was curtailed; the purchase of further silver had been stopped some months before. The coinage of bullion already in store provided a certain amount of work until the beginning of April 1908, when all work—both on purchased silver and the re-minting of withdrawn rupees—was closed. Since then there has been no coining of new silver; though the heavy accumulation of uncurrent coin in our treasuries compelled us to start re-minting then last October. Most of the uncurrent coin has been now worked off; and the Mints must remain idle so far as rupee coinage is concerned, for some time to come.

During the earlier part of the year, the Calcutta Mint was busily engaged on the coinage of bronze, for which there was a great demand in the areas of famine relief. With the closing of relief works, the coins began to return from circulation, and there is very little doing at present. In the Bombay Mint the production of the one-anna nickel has been actively continued and the output for the year is expected to be 20 millions of pieces. The demand for this useful coin is well maintained, though there has been a slight reaction in the United Provinces after the large issues for famine relief outlay last year. Up to the end of January 15, millions of pieces with a face value of 9 1/3 lakhs of rupees, had been taken at our treasuries. Bombay is our chief customer, but most of the other parts of India—and now Bengal in particular—are taking kindly to the coin. A groundless rumour that Government meant to withdraw the one-anna piece checked the circulation in Burma for a time; and counterfeits are occasionally found, but they are usually poor attempts and easy of detection. We recently caused enquiries to be made as to the possibility of a half-anna nickel, though Government has no intention of taking any further steps in the matter until the popularity of the existing coin is thoroughly established.

EXCHANGE.

In the financial Statement of a year ago, my predecessor narrated the startling events which in the autumn of 1907 broke the even course that the exchange value of the rupee had pursued during the the preceding decade. He traced the recovery of exchange after the shock which the markets of the world had sustained from the crisis in America, and he explained the measures which had been taken by the Government of India to support it. It seemed at the time to have steadied at gold point or over; but its natural position was one of great weakness; for the balance of trade had already become unfavourable to India. The general financial depression in America and elsewhere had seriously checked the foreign demand for our manufactured jute; the exports of the new crop of raw jute had been disappointing: and our cotton had turned out badly. Mainly owing to the weakness of these great staples, the last six months of the financial year 1907-08 showed a net import of the value of 3·22 crores, whereas for the same half of 1906-1907 the weight had been entirely in the opposite scale, with net exports of the value of 16·15 crores. The trade demand for rupees had ceased in consequence and a demand for gold was bound to take its place. During February 1908 the Secretary of State had remitted only 1 1/2 crores to India, against 6 3/4 crores in February 1907; and instead of selling 4 crores of Bills or more, as he frequently does in March, his drawings for that month dropped to the negligible figure of 26 lakhs. Had India been fortunate in a good spring harvest recovery might still have been possible. But the bad monsoon of 1907 now began to exercise its malign influence upon our foreign trade. The export of oil-seeds in January and February was less than half of what it had been a twelvemonth earlier. The spring harvest of food grains in Northern India was short; high prices pointed to depleted stocks; and there would clearly be no wheat to spare for export in the following autumn. To these changed conditions the import trade had not yet had time to adjust itself, and the inrush of piece goods, metals, sugar and treasure continued, as well as heavy arrivals of railway material. Everything thus combined to pull down exchange, and on the 25th of March, 1908, it dropped below specie point. The arrangement which my predecessor described at once came into operation; and on the following morning a notice was published that the Government of India were prepared to sell sterling Bills on London at 1s. 3 29-32d., up to a limit of £500,000. The offer was continued until the close of the famine and the improved agricultural prospects restored exchange to normal health. The practice was to offer £500,000 every week raising the amount to £1,000,000 on occasions when the market seemed to require additional assistance. There were only two weeks in which the tenders exceeded our allotments, and it is believed that the requirements of all genuine remitters were adequately met. Applications for Bills stopped in the middle of August although we kept our offer open as a precautionary measure for another month; and in September the Secretary of State began to remit substantial amounts in the opposite direction.

During the five months (April to August 1908) of our fight against the fall in exchange, we sold sterling bills for a total amount of £8,053,000.* The par value of the Bills was paid into the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve in India: the Secretary of State making corresponding withdrawals of gold from the Reserve in London,—a process which necessitated the selling out of securities with a face value of £8,100,497, besides the disbursement of all accruing interest. During the first five months of the current year therefore we withdrew 12 crores of rupees from circulation in India: but we did so at the cost of reducing our gold reserve in London (exclusive of our currency gold) to under £6 1/2 millions. It is most sincerely to be hoped that a succession of better years will enable us to recoup this very serious depletion, and to place our Gold Standard Reserve on a sound footing.

One of the minor influences which aggravated the effects of the adverse balance of trade was a heavy import of bar silver on private account. When it became clear in the autumn of 1907 that the Government of India would require no more silver for coinage in the near future, there was a sharp fall in the price of the metal. China, the other great consumer, was experiencing a surfeit of silver for the time being; and the United States, France and Germany were not buying in appreciable quantities. The rate dropped from 32 pence and ounce in August to 24 pence in December, 1907; there was then a slight recovery; but during the whole of the current year it has been weak with a downward tendency, having for some time touched 22 pence, the lowest quotation since January 1903. The result has been a remarkable stimulus to the import trade in silver: in October last, London despatched to Bombay the largest shipment, I am told, which had ever left England for India; and this record was again broken in December. It is generally believed that the supply outran the genuine demand. But, be that as it may, the fact remains that, despite the presence of famine in the land, the value of imports of silver on private account has been greater than in any of the ten preceding years. Up to the end of January it was 13 crores of rupees against 9 1/3 crores in the same 10 months of 1907-1908, while the actual volume of metal was 76 1/2 million ounces against 46 million. Its effect was of course to swell the imports at a time when there was virtually no outward trade to pay for them, and thus to protract the weakness of exchange.

From September onwards, however, we fortunately found ourselves in smoother waters. The rush of piece goods was at last checked; and although there was a disquieting excess of imports in October (chiefly owing to heavy arrivals of silver) which almost stopped the Secretary of State's drawings for a few weeks, the balance of trade became decidedly more favourable towards the end of November, and in December there was a material change for the better. It is true that the improvement was due mainly to a tardy curtailment in imports; but there was also a revival in the outward trade: and the prospects of the spring crops were good. Exchange moved up to 1s. 3 15-16d., and the weekly drawings at the India Office rose on the 30th of December to the high figure of 150 lakhs, the heaviest regular allotment on record. This did not of course continue, and during the long period of waiting for the winter rains, there some were signs of nervousness; but the Secretary of State has been able to sell steadily up to now, and the rate of exchange shows no signs of again receding from 1s. 3 29-32d.

A regrettable, though entirely natural, feature of the period which I am now reviewing has been the exhaustion of the Government supply of gold in India. Complaints are frequently heard of the scarcity of gold in circulation, and I have seen it seriously suggested that Government has stopped the manufacture of sovereigns in India because they found in not profitable enough! The fact of course is that no gold is coined in India, and that we are wholly dependent on the ordinary operations of trade for our supply of sovereigns and half-sovereigns. When our exports are active and exchange strong, there is a free natural flow of gold into India the sovereigns coming mostly from Australia in the course of a triangular adjustment of her liabilities in Europe. When on the contrary, export is dull and imports abundant, the tendency would be for gold to flow out of India on balance. The latter has been the condition of affairs in the current year. The import of gold bullion has declined, though not more than might be expected from the large competitive purchases of bar silver. But the inflow of sovereigns has virtually stopped. During the last five years, the annual average import was £6 2/3 [millions; up to the end of December of this year, it was barely £3/4 millions. The natural result was a run upon the stock held by Government. The tendency to demand sovereigns for export was checked by the freedom with which we sold gold Bills on London. But gold for internal use was drawn out from our currency offices until we could give no more. In October 1907, when our troubles began we held £4 1/4 millions in our currency chests, treasuries, and mints in India; in April last, our stock had fallen to £2 1/2 millions; in September, it dropped below £1 million; and it is now roughly at the negligible figure of £100,600. So long as we issue sovereigns at par, and they sell in the bazar at a permium, the result could not be otherwise. We are receiving practically no fresh supplies from outside, and the consequence is that we have been compelled to stop further issues. No additions to the gold in circulation can now be expected until a revival in exchange stimulates the natural import. I may note incidentally the significance of the steadiness shewn by the export figures during all this period of low exchange. Except for some small amounts of sovereigns which were taken from us ostensibly for export, there has practically been no increase in the outflow of gold, in the form either of coins or of bullion; partly of course because the inflow has stopped, but also because the comparative absence of the banking habit in the country makes it impracticable to collect with promptitude large quantities of gold even when they could be exported at a profit.

The Council will not expect me to dwell on the obvious lessons to be drawn from the events of the year. Whatever else they have taught us, they have, I trust, demonstrated that the Secretary of State and the Government of India recognise the prime importance of supporting exchange to the extent of our available resources. And they point to the necessity for husbanding and developing those resources, and particularly to the duty of building up our stock of gold at the earliest opportunity, and of substantially adding to it in favourable years.

CONVERSION OF THE THREE PER CENT. RUPEE LOAN.

An interesting episode of the current financial year has been the offer which we made at the beginning of last November to the holders of our Three per cent. loan of 1896-1897. The conversion of the interest on national debt from a lower to a higher rate is a reversal of the process at which Governments ordinarily aim, although it has once before been found necessary in India, when the 3 1-2 per cent loan of 1853-1854 was absorbed in the 4 and 4 1-2 per cent loans which were raised in 1856 and subsequent years. But unusual though the operation was, we determined with the Secretary of State's approval to embark upon it, in the interests of the holders of our three per cent stock.

The history of our 3 per cent loan has been a curious one. Before 1893, except for one abortive attempt forty years earlier, our borrowings in India had been at 4 per cent and over. In that year, we floated our first 3 1/2 per cent loan, and in 1894 we converted the great bulk of our older debt into three-and-a-halfs. These were the halcyon days of gilt-edged securities, and conversion was in the air. Consols were rising in spite of their reduction from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent in 1889, until eight years later they touched 114. In India, our 4 per cents rose from par in 1889 to over 107 in 1893, and the 3 1-2 per cents which then took their place rushed up from 97 to 110 in 1896. The time seemed to be ripe for a further reduction of interest, and the first step in this direction was taken by issuing the annual loan in 1896—4 crores on this occasion—at 3 per cent. The loan was a great success, being subscribed several times over, and taken up at an average price of 103. On the strength of this, several outstanding 3 1-2 per cent loans, for the duration of which there had been no guarantee, were converted in 1894 into 3 per cent stock, to the extent of about 5 crores; and subsequently 2 crores more of 3 per cent paper were issued and put in the Paper Currency Reserve. These operations were barely completed when the situation changed. The great famine of 1896-1897 was followed by plague and earthquake. Money became extremely dear. The Bank of Bengal rate bounded up, in the last half of 1896, from 3 per cent to 10 per cent., where it stood without interruption from Christmas 1896 till June 1897. The result was a serious fall in the price of securities. Within a year after the flotation of our 3 per cent loan, our 3 1-2 per cent stock was down to par, and our 3 per cents were quoted at 95 in a falling market. Government were thus compelled to revert to 3 1-2 per cent for their annual loan in 1897, and we have never borrowed at 3 per cent in India again.

Excepting for a temporary recovery in 1899, the 3 per cent securities have steadily declined in value. The time has passed when the public were satisfied with this rate of interest. Moreover, the stock is comparatively, small in amount. Much of it is tied up in reserves, trustee investments, charitable and endowments, and the like. There is no immediate prospect of our being able to add to it by further borrowing at 3 per cent. As a consequence there is not a natural market for the stock, and whatever popularity it enjoyed has wholly disappeared. The price fell to 78 or 79, and has recently fluctuated between that and 80 or 81; and even these quotations were nominal, as sales were often effected with difficulty and only for small amounts. We had cases in which our own officers, acting as trustees of the charitable funds, were unable to realize holdings of 3 per cent paper without delay and resultant hardship. The unmarketable condition of the stock gave rise to much discontent; and it was clearly undesirable that any class of our public securities should fall into such general discredit.

The matter came to a head last hot weather, when we were addressed by the Chambers of Commerce of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Karachi, and Upper India, with a unanimous request that we should give holders of 3 per cents the option of converting into 3½ per cents. To these weighty opinions was added a memorial from a highly influential body of large investors and dealers in Government securities in Calcutta, headed by the Bank of Bengal, in which an almost identical proposal was put forward. If was felt that the movement was a reasonable one in the peculiar circumstances, and that a rigid adherence to our legal rights would be inexpedient and ungracious. No time was lost therefore in placing our recommendations before the Secretary of State; and on the 3rd of November we published an offer of conversion, to take effect in India and England simultaneously on the 19th of that month.

The terms of the conversion are simple and intelligible; their object being to give the holder the necessary quantity of stock of the new denomination to yield him, by way of interest, exactly the same income as he is entitled to upon his present holding. In exchange therefore for all 3 per cent paper tendered to us we deliver 3 1-2 per cent paper having a face value which is six-sevenths of the face value of the Notes which were tendered. As we give paper only in multiples of Rs. 100, any remainder is adjusted either by the tenderer receiving Notes or, if he so prefers, paying cash. I would invite the special attention of the Council to the fact that, for all practical purposes, these were the conditions which the Chambers of Commerce and the memorial from the mercantile community of Calcutta urged us to put forward. That they have been considered satisfactory, may be assumed from the steady progress which the conversion has made. We estimate that by the end of this month we shall have received 3 per cent. paper for Rs. 1·20 crores net, and issued in exchange 3½ per cent paper for Rs. 1·03 crores receiving cash payments of Rs. 18,000 on balance. It is our intention to keep the offer open for so long as there is an evident desire to take advantage of it; and it will not in any case be withdrawn without six months' previous notice. Meanwhile, the holders have the satisfaction of knowing that their stock can be made negotiable whenever they wish. Their income from interests will be unimpaired; and as their new holdings, even at Rs. 93-6-0, will be worth as much in the market as their former holdings were at Rs. 80, we may trust that the value of their capital will in time be substantially appreciated.

It is to be regretted that the attempt to put a Government loan on the Indian market at 3 per cent has ended in this manner. The great change however that has taken place during recent years in the value of first-class securities has made it useless to offer a lower rate of interest than 3½ per cent for the time being; and it was clearly inadvisable that our credit should be hampered by the results of an experiment which must now be regarded as having been premature.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA.

With the heavy programmes of capital expenditure which we now aim at financing, attention naturally turns to the growth of the national debt of India. Fifty years ago, when the Government was taken over by the Crown, the public debt (putting the rupee at two shillings) was £717 millions. During the thirty years that followed,—a period of rapid railway development which included also the Afghan War and the great famine of 1877-78—that figure was doubled; and the movement thereafter is given at quinquennial intervals in the statement below:—

[Millions of £ Sterling.]

| | Held in rupees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Held in sterling. | (converted into sterling at Rl5=£1). | Total. | Interest payable. |
| On 31st March— | | | | |
| 1888 ... | 84·1 | 65·4 | 149·5 | 6·2 |
| 1893 ... | 106·7 | 68·6 | 175·3 | 6·7 |
| 1898 ... | 123·3 | 74·4 | 197·7 | 6·7 |
| 1903 ... | 133·8 | 78·2 | 212·0 | 7·1 |
| 1908 ... | 156·5 | 88·5 | 245·0 | 8·0 |

(The figures exclude temporary d .

The volume of our debt has thus augmented by 64 per cent in twenty years; and the interest charges in spite of cheaper money, by nearly 30 per cent. So far however from imposing any additional burden on the tax-payer, this increase has had exactly the opposite effect; the reason lying of course in the growing proportion to our total debt of that part which represents profitable investment in railways and irrigation works. The following table discriminates between our productive, and our ordinary or non-productive debt:—

[Millions of £ Sterling.]

| | Ordinary debt. | Public Works Dept. Rail-ways. | Irriga-tion. | Total. | Grand total of debt (columns 1 + 4). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 31st March— | | | | | |
| 1888 ... | 73·0 | 59·2 | 17·3 | 76·5 | 149·5 |
| 1893 ... | 65·0 | 91·0 | 19·3 | 110·3 | 175·3 |
| 1898 ... | 70·0 | 106·0 | 21·7 | 127·7 | 197·7 |
| 1903 ... | 59·1 | 128·1 | 24·8 | 152·9 | 212·0 |
| 1908 ... | 37·4 | 177·7 | 29·9 | 207·6 | 245·0 |

[These figures do not altogether correspond with those given in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the years in question, except 1907-1908; the adjustments are explained in paragraph 25 of last year's Financial Statement.]

Our unremunerative debt has thus shrunk, in the last twenty years, from being nearly one-half to being just over one-seventh of the total volume of our outstanding loans. The reduction, as has often been explained before, reflects approximately the extent to which, during this period, current revenues have been devoted to capital expenditure.

To determine the actual burden of our debt charges, it is necessary to ascertain:—

(a) the interest on ordinary debt;

(b) the interest on Railway debt, as compared with the net ordinary receipts from Railways; that is, gross receipts less working expenses and other charges against the Railway revenue account;

(c) the interest on the Irrigation debt, as compared with the net ordinary receipts from Major Irrigation works.

This is done in the following statement, which also shows the total net interest charge on the whole debt after deduction of the net receipts from Railways and Canals:—

| Year. | Interest on Ordinary Debt. | Interest on Railway Debt. | Net receipts from Railways (that is, gross receipts less working expenses and other charges). | Interest on Irrigation Debt. | Net receipts from Major Irrigation Works. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887-1888 ..... | 3·2 | 2·2 | 0·8 | 0·7 | 0·6 |
| 1892-1893 ..... | 2·7 | 3·4 | 1·9 | 0·8 | 0·9 |
| 1897-1898 ..... | 2·0 | 3·9 | 3·0 | 0·8 | 1·6 |
| 1902-1903 ..... | 1·4 | 4·7 | 4·9 | 1·0 | 1·7 |
| 1907-1908 ..... | 1·3 | 5·8 | 7·3 | 1·0 | 1·2 |

| Year. | Total interest on public Works Debt (columns 3 and 5). | Total net receipts from Railways and Major Irrigation Works (columns 4 and 6). | Actual net interest on Public Works Debt (column 7 less column 8). | Total net interest charges (columns 2 and 9). |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887-1888 ... | 2·9 | 1·4 | 1·5 | 4·8 |
| 1892-1893 ... | 4·2 | 2·8 | 1·4 | 4·1 |
| 1897-1898 ... | 4·7 | 4·6 | 0·1 | 2·1 |
| 1902-1903 ... | 5·7 | 6·6 | —0·9 | 0·5 |
| 1907-1908 ... | 6·8 | 8·5 | —1·7 | —0·4 |

A minus sign denotes excess of net Railway and Irrigation receipts over interest charges.

It will thus be seen that, though originally the net ordinary receipts from Railways and Major Irrigation Works failed to meet the interest charge, they now show an aggregate net surplus of 1·7 millions, as against a burden of 1·3 millions which the service of the ordinary debt imposes on the tax-payer. Consequently, on the 31st March 1908, our Public Works borrowings had enabled us to pay the interest on our whole debts, and to secure a net surplus of a 4 millions, whereas in 1887-1888 the actual net burden of debt was 4·8 millions.

In dealing with these figures, I have not taken into consideration:—

(a) our obligations on account of savings banks and other repayable deposits:

(b) the debts due to Government on account of advances to Native States, local bodies, agriculturists, and so forth.

These two classes of liabilities with the interest payable on them, almost balance each other.

I append a statement showing the national debts of a number of the chief countries of the world, arranged in the order of the weight of debt per inhabitant. Had it been practicable, it would have been of interest to divide these into productive and non-productive, as has been done in the case of India, but it has not been possible to obtain the necessary statistics. It is well known however that in most countries the proportion which the productive debt (where any exists) bears to the whole is far smaller than in India. Even if no allowance be made for this highly important factor, the figures bring out the strength of India's position in regard to the relative smallness of her debt, and the lightness of the interest charge in proportion to her population and revenues I have obtained figures showing the annual charge sustained by each country in respect of its debt, but the arrangements in regard to redemption and sinking funds vary so widely that it would be misleading to exhibit them in a comparative form. It may, however, be of interest to mention that the gross charge of £8 millions borne by India represents only 8d. per head of the population, and is less than one-sixth of the corresponding burden borne by the individual citizen of any other country in the list.

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Figures for the year 1905 or 1905-1906 but in Japan for 1906-1907:—

| | Public Debt. 1 £ | Population, 2 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Australian Commonwealth..... | 236,681,000 | 4,053,000 |
| 2. Portugal ..... | 179,000,000 | 5,428,000 |
| 3. France ..... | 1,228,092,000 | 39,256,000 |
| 4. Spain ..... | 379,122,000 | 18,618,000 |
| 5. United Kingdom.. | 788,930,000 | 43,859,000 |
| 6. Belgium ..... | 128,887,000 | 7,161,000 |
| 7. Netherlands..... | 94,556,000 | 5,592,000 |
| 8. Italy ..... | 499,013,000 | 33,738,000 |
| 9. Canada..... | 77,715,000 | 5,371,000 |
| 10. Austria-Hungary .. | 618,794,000 | 45,405,000 |
| 11. Germany ..... | 815,497,000 | 60,641,000 |
| 12. Russia ..... | 384,631,000 | 129,194,000 |
| 13. Turkey ..... | 113,593,000 | 24,029,000 |
| 14. Japan ..... | 227,236,000 | 48,864,000 |
| 15. United States ..... | 249,630,000 | 83,912,000 |
| 16. India..... | 245,034,000 | 230,189,000 |

| | Debt per head of population 3 | Annual Revenue 4 | Column 1 divided by Column 4. 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ | Years |
| 1. Australian Commonwealth ... | 58 7 11 | 30,612,000 | 7·7 |
| 2. Portugal..... | 33 0 2 | 13,795,000 | 13·0 |
| 3. France ..... | 31 5 9 | 147,536,000 | 8·3 |
| 4. Spain ..... | 20 7 3 | 40,857,000 | 9·3 |
| 5. United Kingdom ..... | 18 1 5 | 143,674,000 | 5·5 |
| 6. Belgium ..... | 17 19 10 | 26,096,000 | 4·9 |
| 7. Netherlands ... | 16 19 7 | 14,390,000 | 6·6 |
| 8. Italy ..... | 14 15 10 | 37,148,000 | 5·7 |
| 9. Canada ..... | 14 9 4 | 15,568,000 | 5·0 |
| 10. Austria-Hungary ..... | 13 12 7 | 149,910,000 | 4·1 |
| 11. Germany ..... | 13 8 11 | 338,186,000 | 2·4 |
| 12. Russia..... | 6 16 11 | 268,834,000 | 3·3 |
| 13. Turkey ..... | 4 14 6 | 17,500,000 | 6·5 |
| 14. Japan ..... | 4 13 0 | 53,299,000 | 4·3 |
| 15. United States... | 2 19 6 | 194,302,000 | 1·3 |
| 16. India ..... | 1 1 3 | 73,423,000 | 3·1 |

I have held office for but five months, too brief a period to admit of my expressing an authoritative opinion on the financial position in India. I concede that the immediate situation precludes any indulgence in optimism; I recognise that estimating in this country is largely a gamble in rain and I have no desire to minimise the difficulties, which it would be folly to ignore attaching to Currency and Exchange, to the present position of the Gold Standard Reserve and the weakness of our cash balances. But on the other hand I find no evidence of any adequate cause for pessimism and I can see no reason why, with a due regard for economy, favourable harvests and a period of peace, we should not look forward to a return of that prosperity which has characterised former years.

SUMMARY.

The principal features in this statement are the following:—

I.—The Accounts of 1907-1908 closed with an Imperial surplus of £306,046, being £70,616 more than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimates of that year.

II.—1908-1909:—

(1) The Revised Estimate shows a total Revenue of £69,628,600, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £73,349,100, and an Imperial deficit of £3,720,500. The Budget Estimate for the current year anticipated a surplus of £571,500. There is thus a large deterioration of £4,292,000 in the revenue account.

(2) Railway net Receipts show a decline of £3,692,000. Owing to protracted weakness in the agricultural conditions of the year and to the general depression in trade, gross earnings have fallen off to the extent of £2,414,100; while working expenses have increased by £1,277,900 as a result mainly of special activity in betterment and renewals, and of expenditure required in the North-Western Railway on repairs and temporary diversions in consequence of floods.

Owing chiefly to bad seasons in Bombay and Upper Burma there is a shortage of £264,100 in the estimates of Land Revenue. The decrease would have been higher but for the collection of famine suspensions in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. In Bombay alone, the decline in the collections amounts to £276,900.

The revenue under Salt and Forest has also suffered from the persistence of famine, the decrease as compared with the Budget Estimates amounting to £185,500 and £144,100, respectively.

A fall of £148,900 has taken place in Mint revenue, owing to the cessation of rupee coinage from new silver and the loss of seignorage thereon, as well as to a large decrease in the coinage of bronze.

Under Customs there is a large decrease of £148,000, the more

IMPORTANT VARIATIONS

being decreases of £200,000 in the import duty on piece-goods and £140,000 in the export duty on rice and increases of £140,000 and £60,000 in the import duty on silver and sugar.

The other heads under which important decreases in the Budget Estimates have occured are Major Irrigation Works (£90,600), Interest (£88,500); Telegraph (£85,900) and Post Office (£78,000).

The only substantial increase in revenue occurs under Opium; the Budget Estimate being exceeded by £1,041,300. Of this £252,100 is due to Bengal opium having been sold at an average of Rs. 1,384 per chest as against Rs. 1,300 taken in the Budget. But the bulk of the improvement arises from heavy advance payments of duty on Malwa opium with the object of securing priority of export in 1909 and 1910.

(3) Under expenditure, the largest increase has taken place under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments (£432,300) and is chiefly caused by (a) the payment of a special bonus of a week's pay to all permanent civil employes on pay of Rs. 50 a month or under, in commemoration of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, (b) heavier expenditure on grain compensation, allowance to low-paid Government servants and on dietary charges in jails, and (c) the special measures necessitated in some of the provinces for detecting and trying offences against the public piece.

There is also an excess of £259,100 in the Miscellaneous Civil charges, owing mainly to larger purchases of stationary and to the write-off of irrecoverable balances of takavi loans in the United Provinces.

The bulk of the excess expenditure in both cases is Provincial and does not affect the Imperial surplus, except in so far as it has led to an overdrawal of the Provincial balances in some of the provinces and necessitated a special contribution from Imperial revenues.

The charges for interest on the total public debt are in excess of the Budget by £119,500, which is largely the result of an increase of £4,600,000 in the temporary

DEBT RAISED ON INDIA BILLS.

Famine relief charges have been unexpectedly swollen to the extent of £132,200 by the protracted distress in the United Provinces and the failure of the winter rains in parts of the same province, as well as of Bengal and Eastern Bengal.

Smaller increases occur under Post Office (£96,900) Civil Works (£92,400), and land Revenue (£92,000).

Opium expenditure is less than the Budget provision by £239,600, owing to a shortage in the outturn of the crop of 1907-08 and to a larger contraction in the poppy-growing area in Bengal.

Under Military Services also, there is a saving of £196,700 in the Budget provision, the excess expenditure caused by (a) the additional payment to the War Office as decided upon the recommendations of the Romer Committee, (b) the operations against the Mohmands, (c) the continued high prices of food and forage, and (d) the increase in the pay of the Indian army sanctioned with effect from the 1st January, 1909, being more than counterbalanced by lapses in the Budget grants and by economies effected in view of the unfavourable financial position.

(4) The balances of the United Provinces having been largely depleted as a consequence of the famine, a special assignment of £387,360 has been given (in addition to £98,800 provided in the Budget to avoid a "minus" Provincial balance at the end of 1908-1909) to raise the closing Provincial balance to its prescribed minimum. An initial grant of £66,700 has also been made to this province for its new financial settlement. Other special assignments are £113,000 and £87,200 respectively to Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam in aid of Provincial balances; and £91,600 distributed among the the several Provincial Governments to cover the expenditure in connection with the Royal bonus.

LOANS.

(5) A 3 1-2 per cent. loan of two crores of rupees was raised in India. A temporary loan of 4 1-2 crores had also to be taken from the Gold Standard Reserve in the months of November to January as the cash balances in India had run down very low; but this will be wholly repaid before the end of the year. The Budget programme of ways and means did not contemplate the issue of any new sterling loan in England; but in February last, new 3 1-2 per cent. India stock was issued for £7,560,000 partly in anticipation of the requirements to next year. Of the total sum receivable £4,356,000 will be received in 1908-09.

In addition, fresh India Bills for £5,000,000 were issued, in lieu of £500,000 entered in the Budget owing to the small demand for Council Bills on India.

(6) The fresh capital raised by Railway Companies during the year amounted to £6,798,600 against £4,913,900 entered in the Budget Estimate.

(7) In consequence of the depression in trade, the drawings of Council Bills in 1903-1909 are expected to amount to only £12,255,100 as compared with £15,500,000 entered in the Budget; the former figure is exclusive of £1,269,900 drawn for remittance to the Gold Standard Reserve. To supplement his resorces, £2,205,000 have been drawn by the Secretary of State from the Currency Reserve Gold in England against £1,500,000 provided in the Budget, an equivalent transfer being made from treasury to the Currency Reserve in India; and gold coin and bullion of the value of £233,900 lying in India were remitted to England.

(8) The Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1909 stands at £18,502,200. The issue of sterling bills in India on London to steady exchange necessitated the sale of securities of the face value of £8,100,497 held in the Reserve in England, the par value of the bills being paid into the silver branch in India. It will however be possible to reinvest £1,269,900 out of the latter sum before the end of the year, and the rupees held in the Reserve on the 31st March 1909 will amount to £10,808,600 inclusive of the fixed nucleus of £4,600,000.

III—1909-1910:—

(1) The Budget Estimate of 1909-1910 shows a total revenue of £73,750,900, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £73,520,000 and an Imperial surplus of £230,900.

(2) Provision has been made for special grants to Local Governments of £76,700 in aid of additional police reforms.

(3) The estimates for next year are generally based on the expectation of a normal monsoon next year and of a revival of trade. In view of the financial position steps have been taken to curtail as far as possible the growth of expenditure, both Imperial and Provincial.

(4) Compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, the net receipts of State Railways show an increase of £3,099,200. The gross receipts are taken at only £102,500 more than the Budget Estimate for the current year.

A total increase of £1,202,700 is assumed under Land Revenue, in the expectation of normal agricultural conditions. Of this Bombay contributes £385,700, the Punjab £342,500, the United Provinces £211,300 and the Central Provinces £134,000.

A substantial increase of £369,900 is expected in the Excise revenues as a result of returning prosperity and improved control.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Under Customs the increase taken is £173,100. It assumes a reaction in the imports of silver, but heavy payments on the export of Burma rice and a moderate revival in the general import trade. Better trade conditions are expected to give an improvement of £137,200 under Stamps and £129,700 under Post Office.

For Salt an increase in consumption is anticipated of 2·2 million maunds. But in view of the probable extension of the credit system of payment of duty, the increase of revenue is taken at £103,300 only.

Other important improvements in revenue occur under Forest (£93,000), Interest (£92,200) and Miscellaneous (£89,900).

Opium revenue shows a decrease of £1,468,200, compared with the artificially inflated income of the current year. The sales of Bengal opium will be 42,300 chests, and an average price of Rs. 1,350 per chest has been assumed. It is also surmised that 8,700 chests of Malwa opium will pay pass duty during 1909-1910, mainly in preparation for the shipments of 1911.

(5) The failure of this year's winter rains in parts of four provinces has made it necessary to provide £204,400 for direct expenditure on famine relief, of which £121,800 will be required in Bengal and £55,000 in the United Provinces. £500,000 has been allotted from the Famine Relief and Insurance grant for expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works and Railways.

An important contraction of expenditure appears under Civil Works where the allotments are £303,600 less than the probable expenditure of the current year in consequence of the efforts of Local Governments to secure financial equilibrium. Under Opium a decrease of £156,600 is expected owing to a further reduction in the poppy-growing area.

The increase of £284,500 in the Interest payment on the total public debt is explained by the growth of the debt in the two years 1908-1909 and 1909-1910. There is also under the Railway head a further enhancement of £295,100 due to a growth in the debenture capital of Railway Companies and to the payment for the first time of a full year's annuity in connection with the purchase of the Madras Railway.

The rise in the

PAY OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

will lead to an increased charge of £353,300, the full year's payment of about £430,000 being provided for; but this will be counterbalanced by extensive savings effected in other directions. There will be a net increase of £150,500 only in the total Military expenditure. The separate special grant for reorganization has been discontinued, necessary provision being made for the measures likely to be introduced next year.

Increases of £86,200 and £81,000, respectively will occur in the Medical and Police expenditure owing to a more active programme of sanitation and the progress of police reorganization. But in consequence of the absence of the special charges which have been incurred during the current year and of the restriction imposed on the growth of expenditure, the Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department will, on the whole, show an increase of £56,600 only.

(6) In spite of the large retrenchments made in expenditure, Burma will close the year with a Provincial balance below the prescribed minimum; Bengal will wholly exhaust its balances; while Eastern Bengal and Assam will overdraw largely upon the Imperial balances.

(7). Subject to the usual reservation, a loan of 2 1-2 crores of rupees in India is announced. This is intended for Capital expenditure on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works. Of the sterling loan of £7,500,000 announced in January last, £2,823,700 will be realized after the 31st March 1909. Provision has also been made for renewing the India Bills for £6,000,000 which will mature next year, and for the discharge of £179,400 of Madras Railway debentures which will fall in during the year.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is made for the raising of Capital through Railway Companies as follows: for outlay on Companies' Railways £69,300, and for expenditure on purchased Railways, £2,400,000.

(9) Drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,200,000.

IV.—Capital Expenditure—

The following table shows the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works:—

| Railways. | Accounts, 1907-1908. Rs. | Revised Estimate. 1908-1909. Rs. | Budget Estimate, 1909-1910. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Included in the Government Capital programme ..... | 155022103 | 150000000 | 150000000 |
| Famine Protective lines ..... ..... | 98415 | 1000 | 300000 |
| Branch lines not on firm guarantee ... | 124899 | 343000 | 1048000 |
| Provincial State line | 8286 | 1000 | 14000 |
| Total Railways ... | 155253703 | 150345000 | 151362000 |
| Irrigation Works. | 16835822 | 15000000 | 15000000 |
| Total Railways and Irrigation Works. | 172089525 | 165345000 | 166362000 |
| Converted into sterling at Rs. 15=£1.. | 11195969. | 11023000 | 11090800 |

THE WHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Whipping Bill was then passed unanimously, after speeches had been made by Mr. Dadabhoy and the Nawab of Dacca, criticising its details, and by Sir Harvey Adamson defending them. The most important point attacked was that the Bill left large powers to Jail Superintendents to whip offenders. This, Sir Harvey explained, was necessary for the maintenance of order, so long as the system of communal imprisonment continued, but this was being decreasingly resorted to, the number of whippings in jails in India having dropped from 21,000 in 1878 to 668 in 1906.

ARMY AMENDMENT BILL.

A small Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army was then passed unanimously, on the motion of Lord Kitchener, without discussion, and the Council adjourned to Monday next, when the meeting will commence half an hour earlier than usual to facilitate the debate upon the Budget.

The statement laid upon the table by Sir Harvey Adamson to-day in response to questions in Councils by the Nawab of Dacca shows that in the period 1888 to 1909 Mahomedans have secured only 15 of the 195 appointments made by pure nomination to posts of assistants in the Government of India departments. Copyists and typists being excluded, the total number of Mahomedan assistants is now 24, of whom 19 have been nominated and only 5 have passed in by examination.

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THE Madras Electric Tramways Company has decided to issue season tickets, dating from the 1st April. These tickets will entitle the holder to one double journey daily, for one calendar month, over any stage, the fare for which is half-an-anna or more, and will be issued at a discount of 5 per cent. off the ordinary fare. They will be supplied with Sundays and, or, Saturdays excluded (for the convenience of business-men and students) if desired, and the price charged will be proportionate. The innovation is a decidedly good one, for though the monetary saving to passengers will not be considerable, it will be a great convenience to those who make constant use of the trams.

## ASIATICS IN AUSTRALIA.

### Traffic in Naturalisation Papers.

The Chinese merchants of Sydney have taken affront at the suggestion made by Mr. R. B. Levien, Victorian Trade Commissioner in the East, that in order to check the smuggling of Chinese into Australia every Chinese already here should be registered and required to carry a passport, which he should produce whenever asked to do so by the proper authority. Mr. Ping Nam, president of the Chinese Merchants Society, said it was a piece of colossal impudence on his part to suggest such a degrading system. Such a law made applicable to Chinese who had been residing in Australia from twenty to forty years would be placing those who had broken no municipal or moral law on the level of thieves and the flowest criminals. They would not submit to their finger prints being taken. Politics and commerce were not only compatible, but really inseparable and Mr. Ping Nam warned those nations who were trying to do business with China that the merchant guilds of that country throughout were affiliated, and prepared at all times to defend the rights of and resent any affronts to their brother merchants abroad.

On March 3rd the Minister for External Affairs paid a visit to the E. and A. liner Eastern, at North Wharf, Melbourne in order to see for himself the working of the system of supervision under the Immigration Restriction Act. It has been a matter of comment for weeks past that Chinese, in greater or less numbers, do

NOW READY] [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND MARCH, 1909.

## FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent, „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

**Money :—**
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 6 lacs up.

**Exchange :—**
The Market opened unchanged to-day but very little business has been done. All Banks would sell wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. and occasionally it was possible to get 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank demand but there has only been a trifling enquiry. Bills too are very scarce and can easily be placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ... | 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16 |
| Credits—3 months' sight .. | | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | | 153 3-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | | 127 3-4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | | 129 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | | 151 3-4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | | 170 3-4 |

**Government Paper :—**
The Market opened steady at 93 3-4 for cash and first settlement and 93 13-16 for the second settlement, and closes quiet at 1-16 lower all round. Practically nothing was done and early in the day business was suspended owing to the death of Miss Clarke. Calcutta market opened at 93 9-16 ready and 93 11-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. | 93-11 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | „ | 93-11 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | „ | 93-12 |

**Bullion :—**
On Saturday the price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up for ready at 23 5-16 and 1-8 up for forward at 23 3-8. New York was 1-4 higher at 50 3-4. There has been little doing in the local Bazaar which also closed early to-day but quotations close nominal as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 59 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 59 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 59 | 11 | 0 |

## COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
The figures of the Final Ginners' Report, which were the happy medium between the highest and lowest estimates, put the question of the Crop at rest, and we may now reckon on 13 1-2 million bales, with a possibility of a record yield.

Owing to the fight between the "bulls" and "bears" regarding the settlement quotations for good M. G. Broach have been more or less nominal, each faction quoting its own rate, varying between Rs. 235 and Rs. 242. On Saturday night business was done at Rs. 243 1-4, and to-day settlements have been made at Rs. 240.

The market was closed this afternoon as a mark of respect, owing to the sad death of Miss Clarke.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 243 | Mar. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 240 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 220 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 214/15 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ... | 211 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 211 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... ... | 205 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 200 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 205 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 203/9 | „ |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 192 | „ |
| Good Westerns ... ... ... | 220 | May. |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ... | 235 | „ |
| Good M. G. Coompta ... ... | 242 | „ |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet | |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 8,000 | Bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 5,000 | „ |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May | May.-June | June.-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·89 | 4·87 | 4·89 | 4·90 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 | —06 |

| July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·92 | 4·90 | 4·87 | 4·85 | 4·84 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 | —06 | —03 |

## THE SHARE MARKET.

As a market of respect to the memory of the late Miss Clarke the Share Market is closed to-day.

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 8,332 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 4,723 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 11,657 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 5,823 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 2,029 | „ |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 375 | „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,057 | „ |
| Castorseed... ... ... | 6,394 | „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,132 | „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 2,548 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 9,793 | „ |
| Mowrasseed... ... ... | nil | |
| Gram ... ... ... | 1,117 | „ |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 258 | „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | 238 | „ |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th Mar. 1909, as compared with the statement of 13th March 1909 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Mar. 13 Rs. | Mar. 19. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 1,01,00,000 | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | 37,85,514 | 35,22,589 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ... | 79,35,027 | 87,53,699 |
| Other Deposits ... | 8,14,99,475 | 8,14,49,367 |
| Post Bills ... | 19,922 | 18,494 |
| Sundries ... | 19,31,638 | 19,36,134 |
| Rs... | 11,52,71,576 | 11,58,30,193 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities... | 1,69,76,986 | 1,70,37,217 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 16,30,094 | 14,99,719 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 1,94,93,386 | 2,02,39,127 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,42,99,969 | 2,32,87,026 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 1,75,28,290 | 1,75,13,517 |
| Dead Stock ... | 3,06,360 | 3,06,360 |
| Stamps ... | 6,024 | 5,946 |
| Bullion ... | 15,22,782 | 15,12,067 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 8,37,367 | 10,51,021 |
| Sundries ... | 2,14,411 | 2,35,914 |
| Cash ... | 3,24,55,907 | 3,31,42,279 |
| | 11,52,71,576 | 11,58,30,193 |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,465 |
| Bank of India... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 74 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1,475 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 10 „ | 1,140 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 8 „ | 58 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 „ | 120 |
| Bank of Burma... | 100 | ... | 6 „ | 106 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank... | £20 | £20 | 14 „ | £23½ |
| Mercantile ... | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 „ | £16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | 3rd £75¼ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | £25 |
| Poona Bank Ld.... | 100 | 30 | ... | 35 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 430 |
| Alliance ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 150 |
| Assur Veerjee ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 xd | 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 580 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. | 250 | 250 | Dv. 40 | 615 |
| Bombay United... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 497 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 50 | 285 |
| Central India... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,530 |
| China ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,125 |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 360 |
| Connaught ... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 250 |
| Coorla ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 680 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,040 |
| David ... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 417½ |
| Ebrahim Pabaney... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 190½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 650 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 315 |
| Fazulbhai ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 250 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | | 231½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,800 |
| Gold Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 235 |
| Globe Manufg. ... | 4,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 260 |
| Hindustan ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 520 |
| Howard & Fallooghs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Hyderabad ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 120 |
| Indian Manufg ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 640½ |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 170 |
| Jeevraj Baloo ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 35 | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 905 |
| Kohinoor... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 755 |
| Leopold ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 55 |
| Luxmidas... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 375 |
| Lakshmi Cotton... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,470 |
| Madras United ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Mapookji Petit ... | 1,000 | 1,00 | 150 | 3,235 |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3040 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 205 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 740 |
| Phoenix ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 100 |
| Presidency ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 645 |
| Queen ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 700 |
| Rehmaa ... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | 820 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 925 |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 600 |
| Shoiapur ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 5,400 |
| S Mahratta... | 250 | 200 | 20 | 210 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,230 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 212½ |
| Swadeshi ... | 500 | 500 | 45 | 1,2°5 |
| Textile... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 1,125 |
| The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills ... | | | | 180 |
| The Fazulbhai Mills | | | | 250 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 530 |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-year'y. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ... | 100 | 100 | | 30 |
| All India United Insurance, Co., Ld... | 100 | 20 | 4 c-o | 14 |
| Back Bay Bath... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 35 |
| Badham Pile ... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 132 |
| Baroda Tramway Co. | 100 | 100 | | 101½ |
| Bombay Burma New Issue... | ... | ... | 300 | 450 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | 151 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | 105 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg.... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 905 |
| Bombay Land and Building ... ... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 / P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 342½ |
| | | 250 | p. c. 6 | 267½ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | 350 |
| Delhi Flour ... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 131 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ... | 500 | 50 | yrp.c. 17 | 125 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 2 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd. 10 | 195 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining... | 25 | 25 | Nil | 8 annas. |
| Kemp and Co.... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd £15 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co.... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 131 |
| Napier Hotel Co.... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 25 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life A ... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 183 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ... | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Phillips and Co ... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 52 |
| Port Canning Co.... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 535 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate ... ... | A. 10 / J. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 15 |
| | | 10 | Nil. | 17 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 90 |
| Soundy and Co ... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 30 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... | O. 75 / A. 15 / D. 30 / P. 150 | 60 | ... | 62 |
| | | 40 | 2-3is | 64 |
| Thacker and Co .... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 365 |
| Telephone Company, | 25 | 25 | yr. 14 | xd 32½ |
| Trobhibh and Co.... | 500 | 500 | yr. 48 | 930 |

## THE TWO SERVICES.

THE change in the cruising area of the Atlantic Fleet has come into effect by the arrival of a portion of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg's command at Dover, which it will use as an anchorage in conjunction with those at Berehaven and Gibraltar. When the reorganisation of fleets took place early in 1905, and the Atlantic Fleet came into existence Gibraltar was assigned as its "pivot," in order that it might be available either for promptly reinforcing the Mediterranean Fleet or strengthening the Channel Fleet at short notice. From a strategical standpoint the basing of the Atlantic Fleet on Gibraltar was at the time warmly approved, and the arrangement by which it has used Gibraltar and Berehaven alternately as headquarters has appeared to answer, all reasonable requirements. Now however, the Atlantic Fleet is to cruise a part of each year in the Channel, which means that it will be seen less at the strategic base allotted to it four years ago. It has not however altogether abandoned the use of Gibraltar which implies that it will still act as a connecting link between the forces in Home waters and the Mediterranean. When the details of the reorganisation scheme are published it is hoped to find that even with the strengthening of our position at the entrance of the North Sea, Gibraltar will maintain its time-honoured position as a point d'appui in the system of naval defence.

FLEET CHANGES.

Confirmation comes from Reuter's agent at Malta of important changes in the constitution of the Mediterranean Fleet on the lines mentioned here before, that is to say, the replacement of the "Canopus" class by the two ex-Chilian ships, "Swiftsure" and "Triumph," and some of the "Duncans" now in the Atlantic Fleet. These transfers are part of the scheme for the redistribution of fleets, which will have a more far-reaching effect that was thought when the Admiralty recently announced their intention to from a Main Fleet. It is now apparent that when the eight "King Edwards" become the second division of the Main Fleet under Sir Berkeley Milne, the remnant of the present Channel Fleet battleships available for disposal will fill up the vacancies in the Atlantic Fleet caused by the "Duncans" being sent to the Mediterranean. The vessels of the "Canopus" class, on being withdrawn from service up the Straits will, it is practically certain, be placed in the division of special service vessels with reduced nucleus crews in the Medway. The "Vengeance" has already been appropriated as parent ship of this division, and this selection strongly suggest that her sister ships will be kept at the Nore for "trooping" and other subsidiary duties.

THE "CAPITAL SHIP."

The First Lord of the Admiralty has declined to give an official defination of the term "capital ship," around which so much controversy revolves in connection with the new building programme. The reluctance of the Admiralty to recognise this phrase is curious in faze of the Prime Minister's acceptance of the formula of the two-Power standard as meaning an equality in "capital ships" with the two next strongest Powers, plus a ten per cent. margin. After all, however, this comparatively modern term is not satisfactory as the old formula which referred to battleships only in calculations of relative naval strength, because it was then only necessary to consult the Dilke return, issued as a Parliamentary paper to find how many battleships the various Powers possessed. The question, What is a "capital ship,"? has perplexed many minds, and even among naval people the definition of the term varies. Admiral Sir Reginald Custance makes use of it in his book on "Naval Policy" in the words. "The dimensions of a 'capital ship' of war or ship of the line," and subsequently in referring to members as being strategically necessary to meet the many demands of British interests he says, "As in the past, the secondary services in war will require 'capital ships' of moderate dimensions," and in the definition of these service speed is held to be a sine qua non.

EAST COAST ACTIVITY.

There are several indications that the Admiralty is beginning to take a great deal of interest in the great fishing port of Grimsby with a view to utilising it largely for naval purposes in the future. It is now a commonplace to remark that the base of our naval strength has shifted from our southern to our eastern coast. In view of the fact that our relations with France are so friendly while the French fleet has developed into a mere defensive force, the English authorities are turning their attention to the North Sea seaboard, and are studying the facilities there available for the accommodation of our most powerful and up-to-date vessels. Unfortunately there at present exists only one dock on the East Coast which is capable at just taking a vessel of the "Dreadnought's" dimensions; but the growing importance of Grimsby is due to the fact that in 1910 it is confidently anticipated that that port will have a dock capable of holding not only a "Dreadnought," but even a "Mauretania" a vessel it should be remembered which can quickly be turned into a lightly-armed warship. Rosyth, of course, is still coming along even though it be very slowly and the next few years will doubtless see some still further accommodation supplied for war vessels along the East Coast. Submarine and destroyer bases are sure to be established, while Dover is at present rapidly becoming more important as a battleship base.

RECRUITING IN LONDON.

Those laugh best who laugh last, and Lord Esher had got the better of the scoffers when he thanked the Press and the Public for the efforts which are putting the London Territoritorials at or near the head of the Force in the matter of numbers. The manner in which the recruiting has latterly been conducted in London has caused some peopele to wonder, and others to ridicule. It has been said that advertising methods are unseemly, and that the result is not patriotism, but other feeling for which the critics have found it difficult to discover a name. A "patriotic play" has stirred some young men to a knowledge of their duty. A popular newspaper, which has a genius for doing remarkable things successfully, has lent its powerful aid, and has won the gratitude of Lord Esher and of the London Association. There have been many recruiting marches, which have reaped the harvest that has been sown. Various firms have brought the duty of joining the Territorial Force before those in their employ and their friends. To some people this is all very shocking. Patriotism, they say, is not stirred in this way, and they have an utter repugnance to seeing the King's forces filled in this unfamiliar manner. Now, in our judgment, this sort of criticism is wide of the mark. We suppose patriotism to spring from love of home, and that some join the Army out of an innate desire to defend the oil of the country and of the Empire from the spoiler, and to enforce the will of the country where its interest are at stake. But let those whose righteous souls are stirred by the spectacle of Territorial advertisement consult the Report of the Director of Recruiting, which is now opportunely made available, and ask themselves if all the men who join the Army do so in this spirit, or even a tithe of them; Is there anything unworthy in bringing home to the people the duty that lies before them? The appeal is to the spirit of patriotism, whatever some people may say, and not to anything else, and the young fellows who join the Territorial Force have a right to resent the remarks that have been made in certain quarters, which, fortunately for the good taste and good sense of the country, are few.

A FAULT IN EDUCATION.

The proper subject of criticism and censure is not the manner in which the Territorial Force is being recruited, but the system of education which teaches no boy his duty to his country, which is half ashamed to see the flag hoisted, and which makes it necessary for these unusual methods of recruiting to be resorted to. All honour, say we, to those who are making such unselfish and successful efforts to fill the London units of the Force. There is something of cant in the self-complacent remarks, hostile to the so-called advertising methods adopted, of those who have themselves made no effort to do what is being done. A more legitimate line of criticism is that which questions whether the flame that has been fanned into life may not die down when the present burst of enthusiasm has ceased to exert its powers. We sincerely hope that such may not be the case, and we do not see why anything of the kind should ensue. A lamp that has been lighted will not expire if supplied with oil, and the knowledge of duty does not vanish with the circumstance that forced it on the mind. The War Office must make the most of its opportunities, and not allow the Territorial Force to want any necessaries for training. Those young men who have newly-joined will not fail to find the work interesting if they have the right stuff in them. We hope the seed has fallen on good ground, though that ground has not been prepared by a sound system of national education.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.

An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.

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½ Hunting ... ... „ 225/-
Hunting ... ... ... „ 235/-

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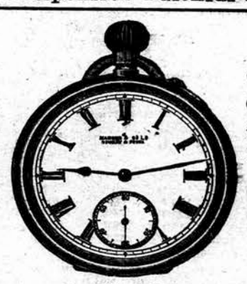

Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting... ... ... „ 45/-
Hunting ... ... ... „ 45/-

A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

½ Hunting Case.

DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION

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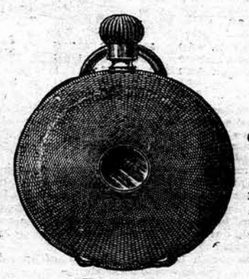

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White Wear Throughout.

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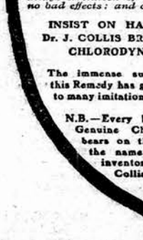

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## MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

### RAWALPINDI.

On Friday, the 12th, a concert was given in the Theatre of the 10th Royal Hussars, by kind permission of Colonel Vaughan, D.S.O., in aid of the Viceroy's "Messina Earthquake Fund." It is a pity that this concert was not announced more generally and publicly beforehand. The Rawalpindi people want fetching, almost coaxing, even to see a good thing; and good this concert certainly was. Those who had the bad luck to miss it are not likely to see anything better in the way of concerts again. Even if there had been nothing else on the programme but the performance of the excellent String Band of the Hussars it would have been worth listening to. This is the first time I have seen the new Bandmaster, Mr. Atherley, take the place formerly, occupied by Mr. Wade. And those who selected him to fill the position have no cause to regret it. He directs his Band carefully, keeping every man perfectly exact in tune and time. There is no man in India who can draw up a better-selected programme, nor carry it through with more success. Every item on his programme is a treat to lovers of what is good in music. I only hope that what I hear is true about our having him and his Band in Murree again this year.

The first item on Friday's programme was a selection from "Tanhauser," including the well known March, "Evening Star," Tanhauser's Song, and the "Pilgrims Hymn." This was a splendid performance; it had everything that Wagner's music should have dignity, breadth, grandeur, and mass of tone. The instrumentation was perfect; you were not aware of either fingers or strings: you simply heard music. There is a story of an ancient king who used to kill his subjects by hurling chunks of gold at their heads. But the king of the programme in this case made better use of the gold at his command, for he distributed it neatly at intervals, between pieces of less costly metal. And this is why Sergeant Curtis sang "Mother's Darling Boy" followed by something about sea shells as an encore. After which Corporal O'Connel sang a song called. "On and off the stage," and gave, as a well deserved encorce, "The Old Brigade." By this time more gold was due, and we got it; refined. For nearly twenty years I have been going to concerts in India: I have heard any amount of screaming grimacing ladies, and bellowing gentlemen; but on Friday night I had the pleasure of hearing something altogether different; the fullest and richest soprano with a sweetness, a certainty and a refinement such as I have never before heard in India. This was in a song called "The Dream of Home." rendered by a lady comparatively new to Rawalpindi, Mrs F. C. Ward, a finished "artiste" in the "concord of sweet sounds." I don't know whether this highly accomplished lady calls herself an amateur or a professional singer; but she has all the charm of the best trained amateur without the slightest trace of any of the objectionable mannerisms of the professional. I have observed that, as a rule, what amateurs lose in power they gain in delicacy; but in this case there is no loss of power. I would advise every man and woman who cares anything about music and singing not to lose an opportunity of hearing how Mrs. Ward sings. The 10th Royal Hussars have many things to be proud of every way; but, from an artistic point of view, they have never made an acquisition of which they ought to feel prouder.

It is a long time ago since I heard a "Bassoon Solo"; I have heard a good many, but never one better than "Lucy Long," by Corporal Callaghan. And I was sorry to observe that this excellent performance on a difficult instrument did not get that applause and admiration it so fully deserved. There was no better performance in all the programme, and I hope we may have the pleasure of hearing Corporal Callaghan again. I expected that we were also going to hear a performance by the splendid cornet of this Band; But I suppose Mr. Atherley is keeping him up his sleeve for next time. In the second part of the programme, after the string orchestra had given a successful rendering of some pretty morceaux from Luigini, by far the best item were the songs of Mr. Hewitt. This gentleman is gifted with a voice strong and extensive but mellow, and perfect in expression. He did full justice to "The Trumpter," by Dix; and, as an encore brought him back, gave the "Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond," with full feeling, impulse and geniality. He also made some amsing musical remarks, about "Tipperary," and little girls, and little pigs. Private Wilkinson's comic lecture on geography was distinctly good, and his remarks on the different regions of the world frequently elicited loud laughter and applause; he gave "The Postman's Knock" as an encore. After a comic duet by Sergeants Black and Curtis, which was well received, the programme came to an end with the performance of a selection from "Carmen" by the string orchestra; and a better programme was never filled in Rawalpindi. The success with which it was attended would not have been so complete without the accompanist, Mr. Scales, and the energetic stage manager, Sergeant Black, to whom a meed of praise is due. As the concert room was picked as full as it was capable of holding. I have no doubt the performance proved a pecuniary success.

A sad accident took place a few days ago in which a soldier of the Royal Sussex Regiment here lost his life. The battalion was taking part in small manœuvres about the Sohan river, five or six miles from here. Now this river is, in parts, about as treacherous as any other river in India, I have myself waded across it scores of times so I know it well. One can't be too careful crossing it; for a false step to the right or left may plunge you from two feet of water into a swirling hole thirty feet deep. And some of these holes, or "pots" (as they call them in Scotch mountain torrents) are much broader at the bottom than the surface, with layers of hard mud projecting round the upper part or mouth of the hole. So that when even a good swimmer accidentally falls into one of them, and is sucked round by the current, he may find his head hitting against a roof of mud when he tries to to rise to the surface. A company of the Royal Sussex Regiment was fording the river when one of them unfortunately missed his way, and sank into one of these treacherous holes. His comrades made gallant attempts to rescue him; but with his uniform, heavy boots, and slung rifle, he had no change even if he had been a first-rate swimmer. The poor fellow's body was not discovered till next day. Now, if I may be permitted to offer a suggestion with regard to this, I should say that there ought to be no difficulty whatever in avoiding loss of life in this way again. A red flag, stuck in the bed of the river to mark the holes and other dangerous places, would be sufficient. Any native, who lives in a village by the river, and who drives cattle across the river daily, knows the holes and can point them out without making a mistake.

For the next couple of weeks Rawalpindi is going to be very lively. The Assault-at-Arms, the races the horse show, and the pantomime, are coming on us altogether; and if only the weather proves favourable there is nothing to prevent us from enjoying ourselves to the utmost.

### TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 18th March.—On Wednesday, the 10th instant, a farewell Address were presented to the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, in his compound on the eve of his departure for England, Mr. and Mr. Priestley, the members of the S. P. G. staff and a large number of Indian Christians were present. The Rev. C. M. C. Bone, who has been appointed to take Mr. Sharrock's place was in the chair. After an opening prayer by the Rev. S. P. Rajamani, the Chairman made a short speech in Tamil. He made mention of the seven Churches which Mr. Sharrock had built in Trichinopoly District and of the other services which he had rendered the Church during the thirty years he had been in the country. He desired Mr. Sharrock to rest assured that he would be followed by the thoughts of many in Trichinopoly whom he was leaving behind. Addresses were then read from District Christians, the Boys' School, the Girls' School, the Industrial School, and the Bible Women, and some songs and a dialogue in Tamil were given. Mr. Sharrock was then presented with a silver-framed mirroo from the District, together with a Timil Prayer Book and a fountain pen from the other institutions. Mr. Sharrock, in replying, spoke first in English. He thanked the donors for their kind gifts and explained that the work of a Superintending Missionary was not an easy task. Afterwards, speaking in Tamil, he gave some words of farewell counsel to the Native Christians. The proceedings closed with the singing of the hymn "God be be with you," and Mr. Sharrock pronounced the Blessing in Tamil.

A very enjoyable little subscription dance took place last Saturday at the Railway Institute, in which about twelve couples took part. The floor was perfect and the Band played a very pretty selection of music. Considering that it is March and the hot weather upon us, the night was not as hot as might have been expected; at any rate, it was not hot enough to diminish the ardour of the dancers. Mrs. Hamilton Cooke was dressed in white net trimmed with black, Mrs. McCloughin wore cream satin with pearl and sequin trimming, Mrs. Scott black lace over silk and Mrs. Armitage white lace trimmed with scarlet silk. Mrs. Acres' dress was of cream silk with a sequin be the and Miss Carmichael's pale blue striped voile.

The many friends of Mrs. Shubrick will learn with much regret that she was badly bitten on the right hand by a strange dog, which disappeared directly afterwards last Friday morning. On Monday last the dog belonging to Mr. Eben, the proprieter of the Medical Hall, Fort, Trichinopoly, bit its master's son and daughter. Mr. Shubrick was informed of this and immediately went to identify the dog and he thought it was the same animal. The dog was in a strange condition, nor recognising anyone, so it was thought advisable for all those who had been bitten to proceed at once to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor. They left here on Monday night; Mrs. Shubrick's ayah, who had also been bitten, went too, also the dog, but I hear it died before they reached their destination. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Shubrick and his family in the anxious time through which they are passing. Miss Shubrick, who has been down with enteric, (fortunately only a mild attack) is, I am glad to say on the high road to recovery, she has reached the convalescent stage.

### KODAIKANAL.

Kodaikanal, 17th March.—After an absence of some eight months, how delightful it is to be back in this charming climate! Very few of the season visiters have arrived yet, and there seems to be very little doing; but I am sending you a few notes of how I find things on my return.

I understand that a Golf Club has been started since last season. I have not had time to visit the links yet, as they are some distance from the settlement, but if the enterprising pioneers of the Club succeed in clearing a course and keeping it clear of bracken, etc., it will be a great additional attraction to this already very attractive Hill Station.

Some old residents have left since I was here last, and they will be much missed this Season. I refer to Mr. and Mrs. Mactaggart, of "Winsford." They were practically the oldest inhabitants, and during their stay in Kodai every season they entertained a great deal, in fact "Winsford" was always noted for its hopitality. Mr. Mactaggart, having retired from business, has disposed of his property here, and has returned to Scotland, where, it is trusted, he will be spared for many years to enjoy, in the country of his birth, the sporting life he loves.

From what I gather, this will be a very full season. I understand that every house available has been taken, and all the boarding house are fully engaged.

There are only a few arrivals to report. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. A. Stransek, Mr. Faber, R.A., Mr. R. Scott, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. Pitchard, Mrs. Chamberlain Mrs. Butler, Mr. Cheesewright and Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

I am surprised to find that nothing has been done in the matter of a water-supply. Last season I was told that a scheme had been completed, and that all that was required was Government sanction to commencee work, and that the scheme was such a simple and inexpensive one that it could be completed in about a year. But I find that it is still in the same state i. e., awaiting Government sanction. It is a great pity that such an important matter should be allowed to hang fire in this way. I understand that the present source from which water is supplied to the native town is at all times unsatisfactory and insanitary, while at present it is absolutely dry, and the only water obtainable is from the lake, which is so bad that sooner or later it is found to cause an epidemic of some kind.

In hopes of an efficient water-supply being introduced, a number of new houses have been built in proximity to the proposed pipe-lines, but, for want of water, I fear, many of these houses are practically uninhabitable.

### BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 17th March.—Mr. T. Annanda Rao, the first Councillor, left for Mysore this morning, having been summoned by H. H. the Maharajah.

The anniversary of the patron Saint of Ireland was celebrated to-day by the Roman Catholics. A High Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Co-adjutor Bishop of Mysore and there was a big congregation present, including many Irish Military pensioners.

In the Tournament for the Bangalore Brewry Cup the first round of which commenced yesterday on the ground of the British Soldiers Club, "B" Squadron, 14th Hussars, beat "C" Company, Sherwood Foresters, by 1 goal to nil. The play was not of a very brilliant character on either side.

According to present arrangements, the Yuvaraj of Mysore will arrive in Bangalore from his Japanese tour on Sunday morning, the 24th instant. The city authorities are organising a demonstratson in the Yuvaraj's honour to welcome him back and to present him with an Address in a casket. The Yuvraj will receive the Address at the Palace and leave for Mysore immediately by motor.

At Paul's Billiard Saloon last night an interesting match 500 up was played between Private Goodacre and Private Bennett, Sherwood Foresters, the former conceding 75 points. It was a good game up to 300 up, when Bennett's play lost its dash and Goodacre passing him at this point ran out the winner, while Bennett was at 434. The Cup was presented to the winner and a smaller one to Bennett by Mr. G.M. Skipp, who congratulated Goodacre on the excellence of his play. There was a large military gathering present to watch the match.

Bangalore, 18th March.—A few months ago when reporting the Manœuvres of the local Brigade, I referred to a new apparatus for signalling purposes invented by Major Dunbar Stuart, of the 25th Napier's Rifles. Certain tests of the machine were made in the presence of General Sir Edmund Barrow, General Sir James Wolfe-Murray and Major-General Pilcher and all these officers were favourably impressed with the instrument, and a report on its utility in the field has gone up to Army Headquarters with a view to its general adoption in the Army. At the time when the original tests were made, I was unable to do more than give a brief and I fear, a not very accurate description of the machine, but I have since seen the apparatus working at close quarters, and am now able to give more comprehensive details.

The machine is fixed to the top of a "Khud" stick 5½ feet long. The stand is furnished with two keys or buttons, one for use by the signaller when standing and the other when the signaller is lying down or crouching. By depressing and releasing this key or button a white surface is alternately exposed or closed. This white surface can be seen from one side only being hidden from view on any other side by a khaki coloured background. The method of signalling is as for the heliograph or lamp, that is according to the Morse system, messages can be read with the unaided eye from a distance of 800 yards, but if glasses are used the signal can be seen from a distance of 1,200 yards, the white surface exposed covering an area of 80 square inches. The machine weighs only 24 lbs. The white surface is so constructed and adjusted by means of springs, etc., that they appear like a pair of flappers, or like the wings of a bird when closed. Pressure on the key opens these wings and they close again automatically when the pressure on the key is released. Thus by working the key much in the same fashion as the key of a telegraph instrument, a succession of dashes or dots can be made by the opening and closing of the wings. The background screen is made of wire and cloth, and opens and closes like a fan. It can be easily fixed to the staff and when in position the khaki side is towards the enemy, and the black side towards the man being signalled to. Thus the white surface when exposed is thrown into greater relief by the black screen. The advantages claimed for the machine are that it can be used in the firing line or in such places where the exposure of the body of the signaller would be fatal or where messages could otherwise be read by the enemy. It also can be used with facility by mounted scouts as well as scouts on foot in sending back messages to the supporting troops, and without the enemy being aware of the presence near them of the opposing scouts. With the ordinary means of signalling now in vogue, scouts and others in close proximity to the enemy's position and while under cover cannot hold communication with their troops in rear without exposing themselves to the certainty of being shot or at least of having their messages read by the enemy. The machine being fixed to a stand can be used in any sort of ground, among bushes, in a trench or elsewhere, for the apparatus can be manipulated so as to convey the signals while the operator is in any position, the actual signals, of course, coming from the top of the stand. The machine can be carried quite easily by mounted men, the end of the staff resting in a lance bucket or on the stirrup iron, and the length of the staff can be increased with slight alteration in the length of the wires by which the apparatus fixed above is moved.

As I have already said, it is some months since the apparatus was tested in the field, and it may be expected that a Report in regard to the new invention may be issued any day. Major Dunbar Stuart has found that the cost of one of these machines, as constructed for him, is about Rs, 18, but the cost would, of course, be much less if machines were manufactured on a large scale and in a regular workshop.

#### THE LATE MRS. ANDREWS.

There passed away, on the morning of the 10th instant, in the Stationmaster's quarters, M. and S. M. Railway, Mrs. C Andrews, of the late Stationmaster, Mr. Andrews, who retired from the Company's service last month. Mrs. Andrews had been ailing for some months, and during the last four was completely bed-ridden. The deceased lady bore her illness with great fortitude and was quite resigned, knowing the end was fast approaching. The funeral took place in St. John's Hill Cemetery the same evening, the Rev. Mr. Lowsley officiating

### KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 16th March.—On Saturday night last, a composite in the lay-bye of the Railway Station was found in a blaze by the Assistant Stationmaster. A fire alarm was given and all hands turned out, but to no avail, as the fire had done its work. Incendiarism is suspected to be the cause of the fire.

### JHANSI.

March 17th.—The cold weather has ended in a blaze, so to say, both socially and officially. With regard to the latter our warriors have been out on Brigade manœuvres, and also being—some of them—examined for promotion. Is had been very hot the week before manœuvres, and those who were going out were very sorry themselves. However, it got cooler again, and those who went out seem to have had little to complain of. Socially we had a very cheery subscription dance at the Club on Shrove Tuesday. The 6th Jats have been "At Home" to their friends and the 30th Lancers gave some very good mounted sports. In addition to the ordinary mounted events, and some very good displays of horsemanship, they give a tent-pegging display with burning pegs and blazing lances, the lance exercise with burning lances, and a torchlight musical ride.

It was a pity they were so badly attended. Probably the heat of the Mowgong road and the necessity of starting at 3-30 in this weather may have something to do with it. The 12th Pioneers have left for Kirkee since I wrote, and many of us went down to the station to wish them good-bye. We welcome the newcomers, the 107th Pioneers, who just arrived in time for Brigades manœuvres, for which by the bye the 37th Dogras came in from Mowgong. The Wiltshire detachment marched back with them on their return.

We had the Ellis Opera Company all last week. Amongst other pieces they played the "Merry Widow" and "The Girls of Gottenburg." Miss Lizzie Primmer was as charming as ever, especially as the "Merry Widow," and it goes without saying that Mr. Ellis was excellent.

The skittle polo tournament ended in a victory for the Wiltshires, who wiped off their margin of four goals against the "Tizzysnatchers" and defeated them with a couple of goals to spare. Polo, hockey and tennis are all flourishing, but the hot wind of the last few days is beginning to make our ladies think of flitting, and the first leave men are packing their boxes, and those of us, who are remaining, are arranging about punkhas and kuss-kuss tatties, for there is a feel in the air as of the hot weather, although up to date there is certainly nothing to complain about.

As usual there is a large exodus home. Major and Mrs. Roche have gone; Colonel Hancock has also gone; Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, Captain and Mrs. Harbord, Mr. and Mrs. Scale all leave shortly, to say nothing of many bachelors. In fact everything points to Jhansi shortly subsiding into her hot weather sleep, when those of us who remain only wait and pray for the rains.

### NAINI TAL.

March 17th.—All traces of winter have passed away, and spring is so well advanced that an early season appears to be a foregone conclusion. Gardens and orchards are already white and rosy with apple, almond, and peach blossom, and the song of birds is everywhere. Naini is briskly preparing for her season's campaign, and working hard to be in all readiness for her summer visitors, whose advent is now so near at hand.

The roads first strike the new comer as showing great improvement, and we notice a fine new one, wider than any others on the same side of the lake. It leads direct from Government House to the flats, and will be a great convenience to all residents in tha station. Mr. Wildeblood must have encountered immense difficulty in its construction, especially in carrying it over the bad bit, just below Killarney, better known by its old name of East Lasgan. However the road is practically finished now, and a very good road it is. There are also improvements just opposite the Secretariate Offices, on the site of the old Barnsdale School. The trees in the little grove have all been felled, and the Municipal and Cottage razed to the ground, thus making a considerable space clear and open, across which runs a road, direct to the offices of heads of departments. Report says the open ground will eventually be laid out as a public garden. The Municipality are doing this work, and though our Municipality is no way in "persona grata" to us of Naini Tal, we may be glad it is doing this towards the improvement of the station.

Readers of the "Pioneer" will know from recent letters in its pages that we still groan under famine price—dear and poor charcoal, obtainable only from the monopolist in that necessary commodity—our egg famine has been succeeded by a poultry famine, mutton is always at a premium, and our municipal market, upon which such great expectations were raised, seems only to have answered the purpose of raising our prices, and is most aptly described, by your correspondent last week, as "a white elephant." Our case will indeed be an evil one, if the contemplated increase in tolls and taxes takes place.

The Roman Catholic Church will soon be finished, the walls, roof, and spire are completed, though scaffolding still remains on the latter, the new Church occupies the site, above the Mall, of the old one taken down last summer, as it did not provide sufficient accommodation for the congregation. The new building is, therefore, much larger and more handsome than the old Church. Beautiful marbles have been imported from Italy for interior decoration, and when finished the Church will be a really fine edifice.

Hotels here seems to have remained open all winter and always had guests. The new ball-room and billiard-room at "The Royal" are ready for use, and form a handsome addition to that popular Hotel.

During the winter the office of the Inspector of Ordnance Factories was transferred in Naini Tal and has taken possession of Hawkesdale. Most of the houses round Hawkesdale are taken and Colonel and Mrs. Renny are at Kenfield; last year the residence of Mr. Duncan Smythe.

The Band of the Highland Light Infantry is expected here next month, and will occupy Edwinstowe and its Cottage, for the Band is a very fall one and is sure to add greatly to the attractions of the station.

The past winter has not been by any means severe and less snow seems to have fallen here than in some of the other hill-stations, for the three falls made altogether something like an aggregate of ten inches only.

The chief event of the dead season centres round one lucky sportsman, who went out for bear, but gloriously bagged a fine tiger, not three miles out of the station, near the Cheena Chowk. The obliging beast waited quietly while the sportsman beckoned for his gun to be brought to him and with one shot ended Stripes' desire to visit Naini Tal, if such was his enterprising intention.

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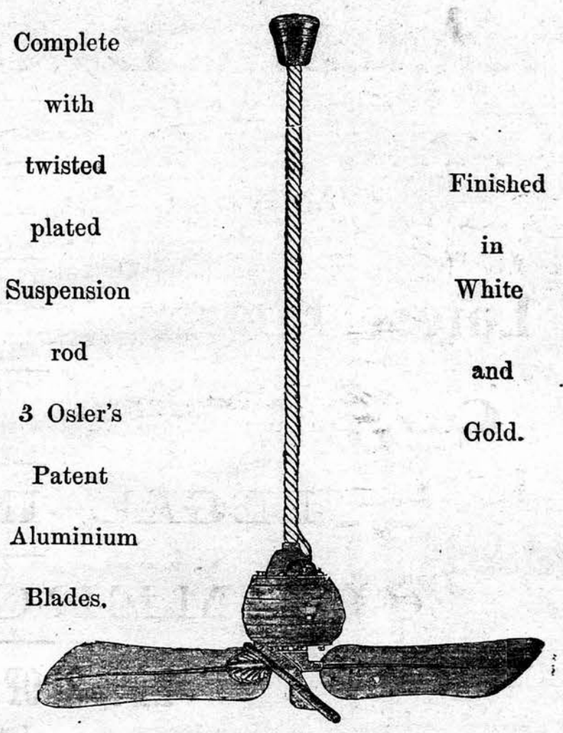

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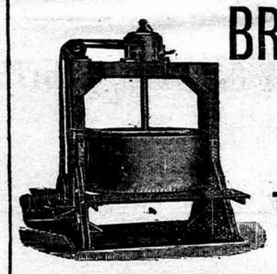

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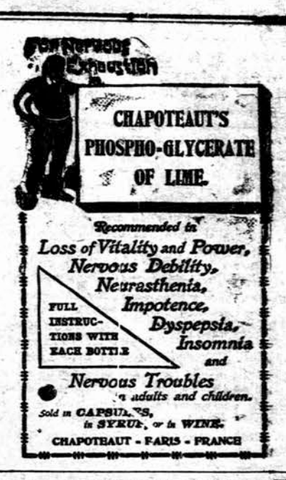


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